THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,776—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Oct.	PERSIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	...	...
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	MOREA	11000
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	MOLDAVIA	10000
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	MANGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gabloncz	5000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gabloncz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	8016	...	28th Mar
Austria	7538	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 694*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or, Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5393	L. Ivancich	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via Linga ... 2185 Friday 18th Oct. ‡ 6 a.m. direct. Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 21st Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M. Dumra ... 1695 Tasra. 24th Oct. 9 a.m. † C. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon," 4927 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
17th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Somba about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
City of Calcutta	7539	....	...	...	22 Oct.
City of Paris	8232	....	...	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7472	....	21 Oct.	...	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4898	....	29 ,,	...	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6519	....	7/8 Nov.	...	29 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	16 ,,	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	...	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	30 ,,	23 ,, 1913	...	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	8232	11 Dec.	8/3 Jan.	...	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	646
London via Marseilles	453	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	603	957	463	...

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT :—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

OLD-FASHIONED JEWELLERY.

NOT possessing any character in common to help class them with the beautiful objects held in high esteem in Medieval times, and not being quite so ancient, also, to take rank with the fashion which existed with primitive man, when ornaments were made up of pierced teeth of animals, vertebrae of fish, pendants of carved bone, shells, beans and such like which delighted children, women and men centuries ago, replicas in gold of race cups, boats, bicycles and the little jewelled bits of bats and balls, croquet mallets, Badminton bats, sticks, whips, horse shoes, lover's knots, &c., &c., in personal jewellery, may to-day be classed as belonging to by-gone times or as "past events." Up-to-date manufacturing jewellers have quite appreciated the fact that such pieces of jewellery have long since ceased to hold the field of English cultured taste, but the more backward still cling to them, for being productions of cast work, they are produced at infinitely lower prices than is possible with expensive handwork; and so these coarsely finished moulded bits of gold occasionally come to the surface and are made to clamour for place as "Novelties." They naturally find advertising spaces and are pompously treated in large type to compare in price with the handwork and cult of the jewellers art, as FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are told sometimes that these goods are specially offered at 20 per cent. or more lower than they can be obtained elsewhere (to be correct they will probably not be found elsewhere, except perhaps the bazaar) and the reason for selling at so large a discount, is not because obsolete fashion is being offered but because selling on strictly cash basis the sellers are good enough to reduce profit to a limit. Such balderdash is enough to give St. Eligius, the patron saint of jewellers, a cold shiver. It is like offering music or songs, which were popular half a century ago and were protected by copyright law when originally published at 4 shillings a copy, as "Fashionable and Popular Songs" of to-day at 12 songs a penny.

In Jewellery to-day there is much fine handwork done, evidencing a truer taste in jewels. The growth of technical Schools in England has largely supplied the most valuable effects. Art in jewellery manufactured to-day is infinitely better understood by all advanced manufacturers, the present day ornaments being really beautiful and of exquisite workmanship; such work is not confined to works of importance and value, but artistic treatment and perfect craftsmanship are applied to even the smallest work which is undertaken.

An inspection of MARCKS & Co.'s. unparalleled and up-to-date Stock of Jewellery will reveal to you what the refined modern demand is, and your inspection will more than impress you with an appreciation of the present day jeweller's skill and labour. The striking feature of their stock is, that each items or piece; is not a copy of a thousand or a million similar designs, but just one or two Particular Special, Exceptional articles, proving and providing absolute exclusiveness.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay ...	Dep. 14-25	Lonavla ...	Dep. 7-43
Lonavla ...	Arr. 17-26.	Bombay ...	Arr. 10-42

A WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN on SATURDAY, the 19th October, 1912, from Bombay to Lonavla, and an UP EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from Lonavla to Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1912, to the above Timings.

From the 26th October, 1912, and until further notice a Week-End Express Train to the Timings given above will run from Bombay to Lonavla EVERY SATURDAY, and Return on MONDAY, unless otherwise notified. For particulars apply to Enquiry Office, Victoria Terminus.

A. C. Rumbold,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th October, 1912.

CIRCULAR.

TO—THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING, AND MANUFATURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Issue of 10,000 Five per cent. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, the Special Resolution for which has been passed and confirmed by Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders, the Directors beg, to inform the Shareholders that the under-writers have, as arranged, place at the disposal of the Directors a portion of the above issue of Preference shares, for being offered to the Shareholders of the Company.

The Directors now offer to the Shareholders, who are on the Register on the 24th day of October 1912, the said Preference shares in the following proportions, namely :—One Preference share for each holding of the present shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 i.e., of two shares of Rs. 500 each, or of four shares of Rs. 250 each, or of one share of Rs. 500 and two shares of Rs. 250 each, and the Agents are authorised to receive and dispose of application from the Shareholders on the above basis.

Shareholders desirous of obtaining an allotment are requested to apply only for the number of Preference shares which are offered to them on the above basis and no more. On allotment of the shares, a sum of Rs. 50 will be payable for each share allotted. This amount will carry interest at 5 percent. per annum from the date of payment. The balance of Rs. 450 per share will be called up in four instalments at intervals of not less than two months and will carry interest at the above rate from the respective dates of payment.

Application, on a form to be obtained from the office will be received upto 3 p. m. (Standard time) on Tuesday the 12th day of November, 1912, after which date no applications from Shareholders will be entertained and it will be assumed that they do not desire any allotment in respect of the Preference shares.—Dated the 10th day of October 1912.

By Order of the Board,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS : KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
UPTO SATURDAY 19TH OCTOBER, 1912.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE :
(a) Mr. LLOYD GEORGE AT HOME.
(b) CAVALRY IN ACTION.
(c) MARCH OF THE "HIELAND MEN."
(d) LENGAGNEUX, on a Monoplane, breaks the altitude Record.
(e) FOGGIN who fell 60 feet in his monoplane at Eastbourne, but was unhurt, was saved by his helmet.
(f) "GAMMA" Airship.

THE MANOEUVRES of the FRENCH FLEET :
Records taken by day as well as by night.
LOVE UNCONQUERABLE.
MAX LINDER in a long lingering laugh.

THREE SHOWS EACH NIGHT.
7 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 11 P.M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
Suit No. 790 of 1912.

Fatmabai widow. ... ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Ahmed Dewji and others ... ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Devji, the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

One grey horse, going in harness.
One bay waler horse, going in harness.
One rubber-tyred wooden wheels cause shape victoria.
One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria.
One rubber-tyred wooden wheels victoria.
One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels shigram.
3 sets of single harnesses and 2 sets of double harnesses.
One lot of old harnesses and a lot of old coachman's coats, pugrees, etc.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th October, 1912.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS Etc.,
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
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Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
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Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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SHOOTING PHEASANTS at SANDRINGHAM.
This is a unique film, and presents an opportunity which can rarely be had. No one should miss seeing it.
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"THE RED ROSE OF THE APACHE"
Come TO-DAY, and we shall show you one of the most excellent Tragic Picture-Dramas ever produced. It is this week's Cinema-sensation, make a point of coming regularly to the
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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
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"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Fesing	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels.....	„ 3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

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Ashkabad	Hankow	Paris
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Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
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Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ Per Inch.

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on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.

Fuel & Cylinder Oils.

WAX.

CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.

MOTOR OILS

A & B.

Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 15.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 16

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		1-8
a Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 5-16		1-8
a do. 2 months' hence...	29 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 11-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Dull.

Amount with drawn from Bank of England about £250,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady good business done
Futures ... Easy
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,500 "
Imports ... 41,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·15+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·85	5·80	5·80	5·82	5·83
unchgd	—01	—01	unchgd	—01
Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	
5·85	5·86	5·88	5·88	
unchgd	—01	unchgd	unchgd	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·47 Mar. 10·65
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·44 Mar. 10·32
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·87 Mar. 10·86.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 105,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 83,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 34,000
" Exports to Continent ... 24,000
" Spot Cotton ... 10·75—15

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·31—23
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·53—19
(Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to reported slack spot demand.)

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 10 3-4—16
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·59—16
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·75—19
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 1-2—1-2
Do. Months ... ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 40—3-8
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Easier

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 40+1-4
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 59 1-2—3-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 59
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53—1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... ... 15 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 7 Oct.-Nov.—Done—Easier

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 80 3-4+1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 —3-4
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing and in favour of buyers
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Only Small biz
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4+1-4
Months of Shipments ... Oct—Sellers
9 10 3-4+1-2—May—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Fair demand closing rather firmer
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone.—Quiet—Small biz doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 4 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Steady
Java Sugar—Unchgd Small biz doing at steady rate

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [16TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Gold Buln	Rs. 1,53,600	Melbourne	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	17	19,316
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	11	12,898

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 4 1-16d T. T. 1s 4 3-32d on Demand, and 1s 4 3-8d for 3 months' sight credits for all deliveries up to February. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. There are few Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do France ...171 1-2 to 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...150 3-4
Shanghai " ...211
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 9-16 for cash and 95 7-16 for the settlement and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day. Fluctuations subsequently occurred, but rates close steady as under.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 95 11 0
Settlement ... " 95 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 29 5-16 and 1-16 lower for forward at 29 7-16. New York was 1-4 down at 63 1-2. The local market opened at 74 1-16 ex-duty for ready and 74 3-16 for the first settlement and has fluctuated during the day. A fair business has been done and prices close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 14 9
Australian " ... " 23 14 9
Sovereigns " ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 73 12 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 73 14 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 74 2 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 83 2 0
1st Settlement ... " 83 4 0
2nd Settlement ... " 83 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The decline in the home markets continues, a fairly sharp drop being adviced in America. Political uneasiness is still affecting the cotton market. The local market opened easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 281. There has been a fair enquiry by Japan shippers and prices have advanced about Rs. 2 during the day. Business has been done in fine Khamgaon-Akola January, and in fine M. G. Bengal January. The tone at the close is steady.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 290 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 283 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat " 283 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... " 280 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon " 275 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 271-72 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... " 262 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 252 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 250 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 251 Dec.
" " " ... " 254 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 233 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 33,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·81	5·75	5·75
—05	—05	—05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·77	5·78	5·80
—05	—05	—05
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·81	5·83	5·83
—05	—05	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 9 13 0 B.T.
December ... " 10 8 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 4 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 8 14 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
Forward ... " 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,760
Bank of India 66 1-2
Eastern Bank 92
Indian Specie 75

MILLS.

David 560
Finlay Mills 455
Kohinoor 887 1-2
Manockji Petit 3,275
New Great Eastern 312 1-2
Standard 1,525
Sun Mill 155
Swan Mill 325

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton 145
New Mofussil 887 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 184
Bombay S. N. Ord... 290
Colaba Land and Mill 1,577 1-2
Marcks & Co 103
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 22 1-4
Tata Iron and Steel Co Preference 185

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... ... 2,257 bales.
Wheat ... ... 9,597 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 3,017 "
Rapeseed ... ... 1,319 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 1,431 "
Poppyseed ... ... 225 "
Groundnuts... ... ... 666 "
Castorseed ... ... 10,749 "
Rice ... ... 15,783 "
Myrabollams.. ... ... 814 "
Cottonseed ... ... 361 "
Mowraseed ... ... 564 "
Gram ... ... 11,583 "
Joowar ... ... 2,351 "
Maize ... ... 908 "
Barley ... ... 7,670 "

"COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS."

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company has published a useful book for merchants and others concerned in the cotton business. It is termed "Cotton Crop Movements" and though the book is a small one it contains in tabular forms all the information necessary for the cotton trade in any part of the world, about the crop for the season 1912-1913. It gives the acreage, prices, consumption, &c., and the figures are based on reports of the New York Financial Chronicle. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange, The Washington Agricultural Bureau and other resources. There are in all twenty-four tables and they at a sight give a correct view of the situation.

KARACHI WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 16.

Arrivals of wheat in Karachi continue to be well above the average, the figures for the first half of the current month being 60,100 tons as compared with 25,250 tons, and 37,260 tons for the first halves of October in 1911 and 1910 respectively. In spite of an alleged shortage of food crops in certain districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces holders of wheat, etc., are selling freely, thus, indicating no anxiety in the sellers' minds, regarding the level of prices in the immediate future.

Freights homeward are slowly but steadily rising; it seems probable that 25s. will be paid before long for space to Europe.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

The market for coal shares was again excited today, and large buisness was reported at full rates. Jute shares another securities were not so much in demand. Bhalgora went up to 25 against 24-4 yesterday, Equitable at 37-12 showed an advance of twelve annas. Gopalichuck at 13 were up eight annas, Huntodih at 17 were up four annas, Phularitand at 7-4 were a rupee better, and Raneegunje at 24 and Sodeeh at 9-12 were up four annas.

The jute and gunny markets were quiet, nothing at all doing. Markets will all now remain closed till Monday.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scindia s—30 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 308 cwts fennelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 25 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 182 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 314 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—91 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 2 bales wool, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—250 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—11,040 cwts barley and 6,000 cwts gram, Balli Bros; 20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 7,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co 2,000 cwts castorseed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—300 bales cottonfly, J C Taddiwalla; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 250 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 350 cow horns, H Hurst and Co; 100 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM via HULL.

Ariosto s—50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sanuki Maru s—450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,185 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—75 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 633 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, M Gamermal.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—112 cwts fish manure, K Bessho.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th Oct. on 945·61 miles open:—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,09,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	185	349	4	538
For previous 13 weeks of half year	23,87,957	37,74,305	59,603	62,21,865
Total for 14 week	25,62,957	41,04,305	63,603	67,30,865
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,18,657	2,97,477	8,380	5,24,514
Per mile of Ry...	281	315	9	555
Total to corresponding date...	24,78,688	38,93,674	58,038	64,30,400

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 15,514
Increase to date................ " 3,00,465

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NIGEL KERR—MOSER—Oct. 16, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. John Cameron, M. A., B. D., Nigel Kerr to Marquerite Moser.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ODGERS—Oct 14, at 3 Victoria Crescent, Egmore, the wife of C E Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General of Madras, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Wilson High School Debating Society, Annual Gathering, School Hall, 4 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Annual Sporting Meeting, 2nd Day, 4-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "The fundamental principles of business do not change from generation to generation."—J. D. Rockefeller.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col H R Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March ....Viva la Jota ....Marquina
Valse...........The Pink Lady ....Caryll
Selection ....La Boheme.....................Puccini
Serenade ......Cocheco ....Reeves
Bell Solo ......Joyful Peals ....Sitt
Song ....L'Adieu ....Schubert
Selection ......Miss Hook of Holland.....Rubens
Two Step......Everybody's doing it now...Berlin

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Silent Heroes ....Bidgood
Overture ......Isabella ....Suppe
Spanish Serenade ....La Paloma ....Yradier
Selection ......The Mousme ....Monckton
Valse............The Count of Luxembourg.........Lehar
Serenade ......Andalouse.....................Eilenberg
Selection ......Grand Military Tattoo......Rogan

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two leopard cats (Felis Bengalensis) and one mouse deer (Tragulus memmina) have been kindly presented to the Gardens by Mr. R. L. Sinclair.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, and superscribed articles for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Sanukimaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day, Thursday.—Mails for Ceylon and superscribed articles for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-morrow, Friday.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindu woman named Bayabai, aged about 30, while collecting the sweepings in No. 15 shed of the Victoria Dock was hit by a falling bag of poppy-seed from a stack close by. She received severe injuries to her back, and was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. Her injuries being attended to she was allowed to go home. At night however, she felt worse and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where she is now detained.

THE LATE MR. R. W. MURPHY.—At a sitting of the Tribunal of Appeal held yesterday, the President, Mr. Sanders Slater, said: "You will be prepared, having heard the sad news of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Murphy's death on Monday last, to learn that the Tribunal can proceed with no business to-day. The news of Mr. Murphy's death came as a great shock and surprise to his friends, and to none of them more so than to Mr. Chambers and myself, the news of his death being the first intimation either of us had of his illness. We feel that in him we have lost a genial and respected friend, as well as a valued and experienced colleague. His experience in matters of land valuation was very extensive, the result of special study and close observation, and he applied that experience to the consideration of cases which came before him with the utmost care and conscientiousness. We feel that the public, and specially professional gentlemen who practice before this Tribunal, will unite with us in deploring his untimely death."

SEVA SADAN.

The following donations were sent to the Seva Sadan Society, Bombay during the quarter ending 30th September:—

I. Current Expenditure Funds:—(1) Monthly donations from R. H. A. and A Friend Rs. 850, (2) Other donations Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 250, F. P. Batliwala (in memory of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari on the occasion of the Uthamna ceremony) Rs. 101, Lady Serenebai J. Jejeebhoy (in memory of her late father Mr. J. A. Sett) Rs. 100, Mr. J. K. Kabraji Rs. 50, Bai Jerbai Nasserwanji Patel. Rs. 50, W. Rs. 50, Mr. B. K. Bose Rs. 25, Anonymous Rs. 25, Bai Hurkorbai in memory of the late Mr. Morarji Ghellabhai Parekh Rs. 25, Mr. Fatechand Bishindas Rs. 21-8, Mr. Vishnu Balkrishna Pandit Rs. 15, Mr. Achru Ram Rs. 15, Babaji Kashinath Charitable Fund for maintenance of an old blind woman Rs. 12, Mr. P. Mukerji Rs. 11, Miss Keshavji Ramji Rs. 10, Mr. Tulsidas Kevalram Rs. 10, Dr. Sanzgiri (in memory of Mrs. Rukminibai Kamalnath Sanzgiri) Rs. 10, Mr. Shankar Rao Vishnu Puranik Rs. 10, Mr. Girdharlal N. Parekh Rs. 10, Mr. T. D. Varma Rs. 6, Mr. M. B. Jhaveri Rs. 5, Narumal Nebhandas Rs. 5, Mrs. Advani Rs. 4, Mr. R. D. Rs. 4, Anonymous (by way of stamps) Rs. 3, Mr. Madanlal Thakur, Rs. 2, Mr. A. C. Bhatt Re. 1, Mr. C. M. Marathe Rs. 8-12, Mr. Manekji R. Shroff, Re. 1.

II. Building Fund.—Mr. Matubhai Kasavbhai Rs. 25; III. Auxiliary Funds.—A Zorastrian Rs. 10, Mrs. T. L. M. Rs. 55, Mr. Mohanlal Pandit Rs. 25, total Rs. 230; grand total Rs. 1,945-4-0.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Fraudulent Hundi Transaction.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee, to recover from Kalianji Sangjibhai a sum of Rs. 8,300 paid to him on the 27th of March, 1908 by Ramji Monsey on behalf of an insolvent firm trading under the name of Luxman Rekhooji, on the ground of fraudulent preference.

The material facts of this case were, that on the 27th of March, 1908, Ramji Monsey, the manager of the firm of Luxman Ramji, was alleged to have drawn certain hundis on the Mandvie branch of the defendant's firm, and sold the in the bazar and realised Rs. 7,200, and adding to this Rs. 1,100 from a cash balance he then had, paid Rs. 8 300 to the defendant. By the evening of the 28th of March, the firm was known generally in the Bazar to have become insolvent, or at least to be on the brink of insolvency. On the 31st of March at the instance of one of the creditors named Virji, the firm was adjudicated to be insolvent.

Mr. Sethna, the Official Assignee, contended that the payment of Rs. 8,300 was a payment made with a view of giving the defendant undue preference over other creditors, and that the same was a frandulent and void payment, as against the Official Assignee, in whom was vested the estate and effects of the insolvent firm.

The defendant's case was, that he was totally unaware of the precarious condition of the firm of Luxman Rekooji, whed he received the sum of Rs. 8,300 on the afternoon of the 27th of March, 1908.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering judgment, said that to understand the reason for the alleged fraudulent preference, it was necessary to note that there were three hundis drawn by the insolvent firm upon itself endorsed by the defendant, which had been discounted at a Bank and paid over to the insolvent firm, and which were shortly to mature. The first hundi actually matured on the 31st of March, 1908 and the other two were due on the 16th and 26th of May. It was evident that if the insolvent firm were unable to pay these hundis, the aggregate amount of which was Rs.7,500, the defendant would have been called upon to meet them. The defendant was a nephew of Ramji Monsey, the manager of the insolvent firm. It was alleged by the Official Assignee, that the insolvent firm being fully aware of their insolvent circumstances deliberately paid over Rs. 8,300, to the defendant in order to indemnify him in respect of the three hundis. It was also suggested that the proceedings of the 27th March were collusive between the insolvents and the defendants, their object being to secure money from innocent parties to meet the claim of the Bank, when the three hundis became due.

Before the Official Assignee, Ramji Monsey estated that he wanted to protect his kingman in respect of the three hundis, accordingly came out of the pockets of innocent people. The Court had not the slightest doubt that the defendant himself was a party to the fraud. Entertaining this opinion, the Court passed a decree in favour of the Official Assignee for the amount claimed with interest at six per cent and costs.

PLEADER SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Macleod heard an application presented on behalf of Kavirappa Kulkarni, a Vatandar and a practising pleader in the Dharwar District, who was convicted of the offence of giving false evidence in the course of a judicial proceeding and sentenced to one years' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. D. A. Khare, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker, appeared for the petitioner.

The case for the Crown was that in July, 1911, a report of a murder at a village of Naiknur, in the Dharwar District, was received by the District Superintendent of Police, who deputed Mr. Harischandra, a Deputy Superintendent of Police to investigate the case. Mr. Harischandra, on his way to Naiknur, met Mr. Bendigiri, Deputy Educational Inspector at Hubli Station. Mr Bendigiri met Mr. Kulkarni and introduced him to Mr. Harischandra. A conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Kulkarni said he was also on his way to Naiknur, in connection with the murder, and that he was the vatandar of that place. Mr. Harichandra later on met Mr. Kulkarni at Naiknur. Four persons were arrested by the police in connection with the murder and placed before the Sessions Judge. In the course of the trial, Mr. Harischandra, in order to rebut allegations of torture and other irregularities made by the accused, stated that it was impossible for the police to have acted in the manner alleged, as Mr. Kulkarni, an influential vatandar, and a pleader of the Court was present at Naiknur watching the case on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. Kulkarni, thereupon, went into the witness-box, and made certain statements denying Mr. Harischandra's version of having met him at the Hubli Station or at Naiknur, and set up an alibi. Mr. Kulkarni was then prosecuted for perjury. He was tried by Mr. Varley, the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, who was assisted by two assessors. The assessors found Mr. Kulkarni guilty of perjury, and Mr. Varley, agreeing with them, sentenced Kulkarni to one year's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in rejecting the application for the admission of an appeal against the above sentence, said that the Court had heard Mr. Robertson's exhaustive attack upon the judgment of the Sessions Judge, but in the opinion of the Court no ground had been shown for the admission of the appeal. The Court observed that the Judge's finding of the accused's guilt had been concurred in by the assessors. The Judge and the assessors occupied a particularly strong position from which to ascertain what the true case was. The case either wholly or in great part depended on the question whether the evidence of Harischandra and Bendigiri, was so convincing that it could be safely accepted. The learned judge and the assessors, who had had these witnesses before them and heard their examination and their cross-examination were satisfied that the witnesses were telling the truth.

The Court further observed that the petitioner's case was that he was in Dharwar on the 28th July attending to his usual duties, as a pleader of the Court. If that was so, he ought to have been able to produce a crowd of witnesses in support of his allegation. No such evidence had been called. All that the applicant did, was to rely on certain documentary evidence culled from the records to show that he was present. These records were with reference to execution proceedings. The Court agreed with the learned Sessions Judge, that these matters might have been, attended to by the Kulkarni's clerk without his being present in Court, in accordance with prevailing custom.

For these reasons, the Court did not think it could take the responsibility of differring from an unanimous finding of the assessors, which had been accepted by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Justice Macleod having concurred, the petition was rejected.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided as Commissioner.

GULAM HUSSAIN DHALABHAI.

Mr. R. D. Wadia instructed by Mr. Gulabchand, appeared for the above insolvent, and moved for the sanction of a scheme approved by a large number of creditors, who would under the scheme get four annas in the rupee.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of Janmahomed Rahimtula, an opposing creditor.

Mr. Wadia stated in support of the scheme that out of 95 creditors representing claims of over Rs. 1,53,002, a majority of 92, representing claims of Rs 1,43,000 had approved the scheme. The claims of the three opposing creditors amounted to Rs. 1,000. The insolvents liabilitias were Rs.1,86,000 while his assets were Rs 67,000.

Mr. Davar stated that the four annas in the rupee offered was a swindle. If the claims were properly pressed a dividend of eight annas in the rupee was quiet possible.

Mr. R. D. Setna, the Official Assignee, had submitted a report to the Commissioner, according to which there was no chance of securing further assets.

His lordship sanctioned the scheme.

JAFFER SOMJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bahadurji, applied on behalf of Jaffer Somji and others for an interim order.

Mr. Davar opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. He said that his client had discovered many fraudulent entries in the account books deposited by the insolvents with the Official Assignee.

The Court granted an interim order for four months and directed a public examination of the insolvents.

BHASKER SHRIDHAR JOSHI (DECEASED.)

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Maneckla), appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor and prayed that the estate of the deceased insolvent should be administered by the Court through the Official Assignee. The property was worth about Rs. 20,000.

The matter was adjourned pending the putting in a supplementary affidavit embodying the facts

MORARJI DAYAL.

Mr. Gupte, instructed by Mr. Daphtari, appeared on behalf of Chhaganlal Virchand, a creditor, and moved for an order for the public examination of the insolvent. Under section 27, clause 7, the Court had power to order the re-opening of the examination. When the insolvent was examined before Mr. M. Patel the clerk of the Insolvency Court, Mr. Ferreira, was absent, and before he could come in the examination had been concluded. They were anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of certain diamonds.

The Court ordered that Mr. Gupte's client should advertise and give notice to all creditors about the re-examination.

GOVIND VASANT THAKKAR.

Mr. J. B. Patel, applied for and obtained an interim order on behalf of the above insolvent.

The Court granted discharges to the following insolvents: Gerald Pickard; Dharamdas Jimbhai; Vrajlal Govind, and Daud Rahimtulla.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE GAMBLING CASE.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Sitalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, C.I.D., charged Jaffer Mahomed and seventeen others with gaming in a common gambling-house alleged to be conducted in Erskine Road by the first accused.

Mr. C. H. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D. assisted by Superintendent Sullivan C.I.D., prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, barrister Mr. Payne, and Mr. Fereira, solicitors and Mr. DeCunha, pleader, defended the various accused.

Mr. Velinkar submitted the written statements of the accused, who all denied having engaged in gambling on the day in question in that house. The first accused denied having ever charged Commission on the telegram and the others denied having paid it.

Mr. Velinkar then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused on a technical point raised by him. Counsel also submitted that the evidence did not prove that it was a gambling house, in which the accused had been arrested and that the evidence of Chotalal should not be believed. Even if it was believed, it did not go to prove that the accused were gaming in a gambling house.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, a Police Ramosi (No.14) named Raghunandan Shivamangal, was charged yesterday with neglect of duty in as much as he allowed a prisoner named Valji alias Valji Chaturbhuj to escape from his lawful custody. Valji was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, but having been ill had to be removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, and the accused Ramoshi was in charge of the prisoner. On th 8th instant, the prisoner managed to escape from the Hospital through the window of the lavatory, and since then he had made himself scarce. Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused Ramoshi and submitted that the accused was not aware of the existence of the window in the lavatory. His Worship, however, convicted and fined him Rs. 30.

RAMOSHI ROBBED.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday Mr. Frank Oliveira concluded the hearing of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged one Makmullia Khalifa and three others, all Pathans, with robbery. Mr. Pereira and Mr. Billimoria, pleaders, defended the accused. About two in the morning of the 28th September it appeared the four accused went to the house of one Ramdin, a Police Ramosi at Darukhana. They threw a stone at the Ramosi which felled him. Another co-lodger named Behari came to the Ramoshi's assistance, but the robbers attacked Behari with a dagger and inflicted wounds on his body. The accused then decamped with Rs. 268 in cash. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE FRERE ROAD MURDER.

In the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate concluded the inquiry into the charge of murder prefered against Dinshah Rustomji Vajifdar of committing the murder of Chandribai, a Hindu woman, under circumstances already reported.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court

BONE SETTING.

A Useful "Manual Art."

It has been a matter of common saying that the East was the cradle of knowledge in its diverse branches, but it was for the other hemisphere to adopt the child and bring it up to the full stature of manhood. Yet be it due to the distinction of natural idiosyncracies or to the want of familiar intercourse between the races of the East and the West many arts may still be pointed out which flourish only on the Eastern soil where they have taken their first roots and grown up. As an illustration one can mention the art of bonesetting, the knowledge and familiarity of the Indians whereof is testified to by so many boutique boards in every oriental town. But if a person meets with an accident in any part of Europe and breaks his bone the familiar treatment is of the application of ice, a cure which gives temporary relief but often perpetuates the defect. On the other hand equally noticeable is in general the isolation of native bonesetters and their neglect to supplement their knowledge with a thorough survey of anatomy and of surgery. The profession here as well as in its native home, China, is unfortunately considered not so much as the noble art of healing as a source of a good income and is handed down from father to son as if it were a family property and consequently with considerable secrecy. This accounts for the exclusive character of an Indian bonesetter which hampers so strongly the development of the very faculty which he represents. The knowledge of the Indians of this useful art is though hundred years old it can hardly be supposed the present professors of it are in any way cleverer than those who originated it. Any exception to the contrary—any medical qualified doctor attempting to grope the unknown regions of bonesetting or any bonesetter perfecting his traditional knowledge with the refined acquisitions which the recently explored sciences of surgery and anatomy offer—may be considered worthy of notice here. We are glad to inform our readers that a successful bonesetter of Bombay Mr. Byram N. Khambatta, was wise enough not to care for immediate earning but to spare a considerable time in reconnoitring the fields of modern Surgery and Anatomy in various colleges of this country. He has also succeeded in getting a thorough grasp of the recent discoveries and achievements in electricity and the "X. Rays." Being possessed of the knowledge that so closely bears upon the art of bonesetting we have no doubt Mr. Khambatta will considerably add into the merits of the profession which claims to cure without a surgeon's lancet often the most confused disorganisations of muscles and of bones.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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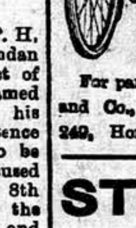

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Republic, 2764 tons, Captain W. S Ireland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Umvoti, 1668 tons, Captain B. E. Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoa Bay, and Beira, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer Boveric, 2841 tons, Captain V. Harper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 3157 tons, Captain H. K. V. Goot, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kassra, 504 tons, Captain C. B. King, will sail to-day for Basreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Merton Hall, 3773 tons, Captain T. Field, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

BIMS Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 16.

Angus	230 Dakers	T M & Co
Banos	3794 Poter	P & O Co
Barala	1849 Butler	M M & Co
Bell of Ireland	2772 Weeks	T M & Co
Barjora	1908 Berbridge	M M & Co
Bahrein	1402 Grant	Arab Steamers Ld
Boveric	2841 Harper	F F Campbell & Co
Cecil	3210 Lovitt	J M & Co
Dunrobin	2319 Carr	T Morrison & Co
Dumra	762 Morrison	M M & Co
Gymeric	2598 Cusnock	B N Lang
Habsburg	Seberich	A L S N Co
Kilbride	2385 Macfarlane	A Yule & Co
Lawoe	1817 Brewig	Jeddah Arab Steamers Ld
Naderi	1168 Hughes	Bo & P S N Co
Republic	2764 Ireland	The Captain
Silverash	2,378 Scraggiel	T M & Co
Umhloti	1398 Ost	W & A G & Co
Umvoti	1668 Keen	Dunkirk R A Willis
Wearbeck	2446 Shotton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sardegna	3224	Mezio	Genoa	15-10	R Line
A Asmye	4230	Cockman	S'ghai	23-10	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	25-10	J Finlay & Co
B Barsano	2762	Boxhall	K'chi	14-10	J F & Co
C&R Waddon	2576	Whiston	Antwerp	23-10	W & A G & Co.
D&E Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	P & O Co	
H Badrie	1615	Fisher	Juddah	18-10	Arab Strs Ld
K Sanuku Maru	3787	Tarahaka	Kobe	14-10	N Y Kaisha
M Den of Crombie	3123	Jarvis	Genoa	14-10	K N & Co
N Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia	15-10	R A Willis
P Liverpool	3038	Baty	Mostyn Deep	26-10	K N & Co
Q Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Ant	25-10	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	2952	Amesaga	Hongkong	18-10	R Line
2 Scindia	3528	Kelso	L'pool	23-10	W & A G & Co
3 Janeta	2778	Timmis	Cochin	19-10	K N & Co
4 Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp	12-10	J M & Co
4 Onda	3410	Cant	Rangoon	M M & Co	
5 Merton Hall	2773	Field	L'pool	17-10	K N & Co
6 Mazagon	3280	Raddock	Calcutta	19-10	M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2433	Bellen	Hamburg	20-10	W & A G & Co
10 City of Paris	5915	Campbell	K Nixon & Co		
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw	London	19-10	P & O Co
15 Kanzler	1865	Schaffs	Durban	A S & Co	

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Bo S N Co	
Linga	951	Manley	Karachi	18-10
			M Mackenzie & Co	

H W V D

Kassra	505	King	17-10	M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing
			J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Boveric	Harper	D'goa Bay Sept 25
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta, Oct 5
	Umvoti	Keen	Durban, Sept 24
	Republic	Ireland	Cardiff, Sept 14
	Linga	Manley	Karachi, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Abydos	Thomson	Calcutta
	Gramsbergen	Goot	Antwerp
	Surada	Alton	Rangoon
	Barala	Butler	Basreh
	Semiramis	Bilaffer	Trieste
	Clan Macaulay	Leslie	Marmugoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kassra, King for Basreh.
" Merton Hall, Field, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ariosto, for Hull, &c.
" Lawoe, for Jeddah.
" Habsburg, for Trieste, &c.
" Maloja, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Elysia" left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
17	m 3 43	25 9	m 9 52	21 6
	3 3 a	23 4	9 8 a	19 1
18	m 4 43	24 11	m 0 15	21 8
	4 10 a	22 7	10 13 a	20 1
19	m 6 19	24 7	m 1 37 a	21 0
	6 17 a	22 4		
20	m 7 49	24 10	m 0 24	20 6
	8 10 a	23 2	2 30 a	20 2
21	m 8 36	25 4	m 1 41	20 2
	8 55 a	24 2	2 52 a	19 4
22	m 9 6	25 10	m 2 31	19 7
	9 31 a	25 4	3 20 a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h 33m	" 6h 15m
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h 34m	" 6h 15m
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h 34m	" 6h 14m
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h 34m	" 6h 13m
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h 35m	" 6h 13m
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 6h 36m	" 6h 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter, Oct. 18th, 7h. 26·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 26th, 8h 0·5m. a.m. Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7·6m. a.m. New Moon, 8th, 7h, 24·6m. a.m.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 6	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th October, 1912.

PEACE IN TRIPOLI.

THE clouds still gather in the Balkans ; but through the increasing darkness a gleam of sunshine has now fallen. Italy and Turkey have come to terms and a preliminary treaty of peace between them has been signed at Ouchy in Switzerland. The Italian people are to be heartily congratulated on the successful termination of the first war in which they have ever been engaged. For it is to be remembered that until they fought for union and freedom under the House of Savoy, the Italians were not a nation but several separate States, and that they did not even then enter into their heritage. It was not until 1871, that Rome became the capital and that the modern nation of Italy was at last established. The war with Turkey has therefore been Italy's baptism of fire. She has stood the ordeal well; and she comes out of the conflict strengthened and purified in her national life. When a people makes sacrifices as readily and as cheerfully as the Italians have done to carry on this war, the effect is never lost. The reputation of Italy stands higher to-day in Europe, than it has done since the days of Garibaldi. The wisdom of her statesmen has been demonstrated and the bravery of her soldiers and sailors has been proved. The story of the occupation of Tripoli reads like a romance ; and the Chevalier Irace's account of the war, to which we referred a few weeks ago, has at once satisfied and delighted the rest of Europe. The Italians have fought like heroes and behaved like gentlemen, and the sympathy that has, for many years, subsisted between them and ourselves will be mutually confirmed. Italy has not been very hard on her vanquished foe. Italy's terms are studiously moderate, and the Sultan's position of the spiritual head of the Moslems in Tripoli has been carefully recognized. The satisfaction felt all over Europe is a remarkable recognition of Italy's political foresight. The mention of the Sultan's name in the treaty makes this a necessity in Italy's case. The congratulations that are due to Italy on her successful conduct of the war will be swelled upon the publication of this treaty by the unanimous voices of the nations, and it is always possible that so powerful an addition to the European concert will even at the last moment dissuade Bulgaria and Greece from joining in the struggle, leaving Turkey to deal with the pugnacious Servians and Montenegrins alone. It was to Turkey's interest to make peace on almost any terms that left her her fleet and an open pathway on the sea ; but as has been rumoured Italy has even agreed to give pecuniary compensation for the Tripolitan territory.

If Italy had wished to be vindictive she had only to carry on the war and encourage the Balkan States to fall on the common enemy. In a few months with very little further expense she could then have helped herself to any territory she liked in Africa. But it is not to Italy's interest and not her desire to see Turkey overthrown and dismembered. Turkey has still a work to do in Asia, if not in Europe. One of the most interesting things in the Chevalier Irace's book is the description of the tenacity with which the Arabs clung to the pride of their Turkish rulers and the fierce and unexpected courage with which they fought against the Europeans. The action of the African Arab has surprised many calculations, although as we pointed out at the time a similar result followed in Yemen up to the bombardment of the Red Sea ports. Both in fighting capacity and in ability the Turks dominate the Arabs, and there is no one who can take their place. For this reason it is Italy's interest as it is the interest of the whole world at present to see that Turkey is not pressed too hard nor altogether cast down. The Sultan of Turkey is the Caliph of Islam. Italy, too, has Mahomedan subjects and will now have more ; and Italy also is concerned in seeing that Turkey does not now fall. That event may come and present circumstances seem to be hastening its arrival ; but it does not seem as if Europe or civilization could spare the Turks from Constantinople for many a year to come. The Turks will be left with their ships, and their prospects are so much the brighter.

The Turkish navy now becomes an important factor in the struggle. The Balkan States have, of course, no fleets ; and Greece is the only one of the confederated kingdoms that can oppose Turkey on the water. Much more is known of the Turkish fleet than of the army, and so far as figures go the superiority is on the side of the Turks. But so much depends on the personnel and the condition of the armament, that the numerical superiority may prove to be on paper only. Engines that will not work and guns that will not fire are not unknown in the Turkish navy; and it is always possible that the smaller Greek navy may prove more efficient. On the other hand the Greek coast is very exposed; and if the Turkish navy is at all seaworthy, Greece will be hard put to it to defend her own shores. This consideration may weigh with her even at the eleventh hour. In any event, a straight contest between Turkey and the Confederacy seems now the worst that is to be feared.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A NOTE of breezy cheerfulness runs through the Administration Report of the City Improvement Trust, indicating the pen of a man zealous in his work and not discouraged by obstacles which beset him. The report is a record of good work well done and full of promise of further progress. But progress is achieved under difficulties, for public bodies do not work so harmoniously together for the common weal as we are entitled to expect. Take for example the case of the proposed new road from Sewree to Elphinstone-road. It is to start from near the new timber-ponds on the Port Trust estate and after passing over the Harbour Branch Railway by a bridge, to continue across the Sewree Cemetery road to the south of the Moon Mill and then on through heavy cutting to Parel village and through the compound of old Government House joining Suparibag road at its junction with Elphinstone Road. This road as the report says, will be of the greatest use in the future for connecting up the mills to the west of the Railways with the docks and cotton grim. The Trust is ready to construct the road within its estate—"but can take no action till the Municipality have decided to undertake the section between the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust estates." Then again, regarding the Chunam Kiln road. The widening of the road has been effected by removing the houses on the west side leaving the original houses on the east mostly untouched. "This has resulted in economy, but it has left some buildings standing which from an architectural point of view are not a pleasing accompaniment to this fine wide road. The Trust have architectural control ever all new buildings abutting on the road, but unfortunately the owners are allowed to build under the Municipal bye-laws, with the worst possible results." Further we read that the contribution of the Municipality to the funds of the Trust fall short of the amount prescribed by the Act to the tune of forty-four lakhs of rupees.

Still the Trust and its officers go on their way undaunted and tell us gleefully of the progress made with the Garden city, between Dadar and Sion and of the work at King's circle and the great boulevard. In order to give people some idea of the manner in which the boulevard is to be laid out a short "demonstration" length has been constructed. It extends from the tram terminus to the junction of Vincent and Dadar roads—and consists of two flank roads, each thirty-two feet wide, a central strip fifty-six feet wide with the trams in the centre and two footpaths each fifteen feet in width along the boundaries. That is how it is described in the report, but the description does it no justice. It is nothing short of magnificent, and when completed, will be pronounced the offspring of genius. The question of the minimum sizes of plots along Kingsway has been under discussion but no definite conclusion arrived at, and we can sympathise with the Engineer in his anxiety on the subject, as he says, it is evident that if houses are allowed to be built close together and large, side open spaces are not insisted upon the effect will be most disappointing and the character of the avenue spoilt.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

PEOPLE are beginning to wonder whether, after all, the agreement providing for the suppression of opium growing in India will be cancelled or observed. Although we have from the beginning faithfully carried out our contract, China has not done so, and to judge from an answer made by Mr. Acland in the House of Commons on the subject, there does not seem to be much chance that China will ever do so. Mr. Acland said that he could not state that there are any indications at present that the central Government of China will be able in the near future to enforce the discontinuance of poppy-growing, although he trusted that the gradual restoration of normal conditions will ultimately lead to that result. The question is a serious one for India. The opium trade for long made up one of our most important sources of revenue, and when in deference to public opinion, we entered into a compact with China to put an end to it, we did so on the express condition that the Chinese Government would prove its good faith by suppressing poppy-growing. India has carried out its part, loyally and without reserve, but it seems only just and equitable to say that if China fails to observe her guarantees the whole question must be reconsidered. It may be true to say that the Chinese Government itself is blameless in the method, but is this sufficient? The broad ground taken at the time was that a serious injury was being done in an insistence on the entry of Indian opium into China; but if poppy-growing is to continue in the latter country all that the withdrawal of the Indian drug means is the establishment of a monopoly for the indigenous product. We know that in England there is a school which declares that the Indian trade should be stopped on moral grounds, but this party generally has failed to make out anything like a convincing case. The question is, how long are we to wait for the Chinese Government to discharge its responsibility? Mr. Acland admits that since the revolution China has signally failed to carry out the agreement, and if all reports are true, there is little likelihood that she will begin to do so for a long time to come.

BOMBAY'S CHILD MORTALITY.

THE third quarterly report of the Health Officer of Bombay, is one of great importance, and we hope that it will receive the attention which it deserves. Dr. Turner's experience hitherto on making recommendations on the same subject, which he now deals with, have not been encouraging, but there are so many doctors on the Bombay Corporation that we hope that on this occasion he will be more successful in gaining support and the general ear of the assembly. He once more comments on the high infant mortality in the city and alludes to the measures, which appear to be necessary in order to secure its reduction. The figures which Dr. Turner produces are startling in the extreme. Out of the total number of deaths in the quarter, which was 9,634, 4,046 or nearly 42 per cent. occurred among infants and children from one to five years old, while 2,689 or nearly 28 per cent. were deaths of infants. That circumstances, which cause the deaths of young children and infants, should be neglected appears to be especially reprehensible, because the little creatures are so entirely helpless, and so completely in the hands of older people. We appeal then to the medical men on the Corporation to endeavour to arouse the consciences of their colleagues on this question. The latter may possibly argue that the improved sanitary measures, which are being adopted in the city, are already reducing the mortality and will eventually do all that is required. With that view we cannot agree. It is true that the mortality was even worse in 1908, and in 1910, that it has been this year and in 1911 and 1909, but the figures are still so high as to make it clear to any thinking person that general sanitary measures are not sufficient ; that specific measures aimed at this particular evil are necessary. This Dr. Turner points out very clearly. He tells us that it is necessary that lying-in hospitals should be provided for the poor, where women can receive efficient attendance, and nourishment to enable them to nurse their children. It is also necessary to take measures to secure the better training of native midwives, to prevent uncertificated women from practising, and to ensure a wholesome milk supply to the children by the establishment of milk depots. We should not be surprised if lack of supervision over the milk supply is not the main cause of the trouble. The milk question generally is one of the crying complaints of Bombay, and while the Corporation show an unseemly distaste to dealing with it as a whole, they should at least waste no time on this important phase of it. Dr. Turner suggests that a committee be formed to consider what steps should be taken. We suppose it is necessary to put it in that tentative form in order not to injure the tender susceptibilities of many members, who are great sticklers for their authority and the respect, which is due to it. Dr. Turner seems to have indicated the necessary steps very clearly, so why not for once let the Corporation make up its mind to do some good quickly. Suppose it approves of Dr. Turner's ideas and appoints a committee not to discuss them, but to carry them out straight away.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S COURAGE.

PROMINENT among the impressions which Mr. Roosevelt has made upon us, and we think on most English people, has been that he is a man of self-advertisement In his strenuous political days when he was doing good work for his nation, he always used the most showy method of doing a thing. He "flourished the big stick, and he hustled and he shouted, and America caught its breath and applauded him as a great man. England smiled, and never more so than during that great hunting trip in Africa which afforded so many opportunities—so regularly accepted—of advertising Mr. Roosevelt. Whatever we may think about these traits in his character, we now have to admit, if we have not done so before, that ex-President Roosevelt possesses a marvellous amount of genuine courage, and self-possession and cool judgment in the face of deadly danger, which are phenomenal. He has what his own countrymen would call "real grit." There are few men, who having endured the shock of an attempted assassination and an actual wounding, who could have driven straight away to a political meeting and have spoken for an hour There are few men, who could have chatted to the doctors so unconcernedly while they were probing for the bullet. There are also few men, we think—few Englishmen—who could have made such theatrical use of the incident as did Mr. Roosevelt at his meeting. But we should not perhaps, cavil at finer points like those when we have so fully to acknowledge Mr. Roosevelt's superb courage and self-possession. That alone convincingly proves him to be a great leader of men, and it is not an insignificant fact that he owes his life on this occasion to the active manner of living, which he has always followed.

MONDAY next will be observed by the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices as a Post Office holiday on account of "Dasserah."

MAJOR SANFORD, Secretary, Simla Municipality, paid a visit to Mussoorie last week, to glean information as to the working of the electric scheme there, in connection with the lighting of roads and buildings in Simla next year, when the hydro-electric project will be in full operation.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Triple Alliance and France.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

In a few weeks time the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Berchthold will pay a visit to Italy, have an audience with the King and a meeting with the Italian foreign minister Marchese di San Giuliano at Rossore. It is a traditional practice with the powers of the Triple Alliance that, after a change in any of their Foreign Offices, the new Chief calls as soon as possible on his colleagues in the two other states. So far there is nothing extraordinary in such a visit.

But this time the forthcoming meeting at Rossore, has a greater importance than a mere act of courtesy and conventional politeness. The resolution of the French Cabinet to concentrate the French fleet in the Mediterranean, has accelerated the desire of an intimate exchange of views between the two Governments most interested in the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. In Austria-Hungary, bad feeling has been caused by this move, and in Italy, great excitement prevails and we are reminded of those days, when Crispi stood at the helm of the state and a war with France was imminent.

This excitement of the leading circles in Italy, is clearly reflected in an elaborate article contributed to the "Neue Freie Presse" by Signore Benedetto Cirmeni, the well-known Member of Parliament and political writer. His conclusions are all the more important, because he was staying with the Italian Prime Minister Giolitti and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Marchese di San Giuliano at the small watering place Fiuggi when he wrote it. Certainly he had the best opportunity of getting information about the views of these two statesmen, and he is too considerate to overlook the dictates of the situation.

The gist of Signore Cirmeni's article may be summed up in his contention that the removal of the French fleet into Mediterranean waters is a slap in the face of Italy. "He reminds his readers of the previous attempts of making "a French lake" of the Mediterranean, and he comes to the conclusion that this concentration of all available warships in the South is a sure indication that this ambition is reviving. If this policy should succeed, the purpose of the costly Italian expedition to Tripolis would be frustrated. For it is obvious that the economic value of the new African provinces of Italy, is most questionable, and that for many years to come they will necessiate large items of expenditure in the State Budget. Nevertheless Italy went into war for those tracts of the desert, because she wanted a naval base on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, opposite her own main land. She aspired at a position similar to that of France and England in those regions and risked the present war as a means of proving her title of equality. Now she experiences that France is determined to combat this Italian self-assertion.

Under these circumstances we need not wonder that Italian public opinion realises more than ever what importance the alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany has for her own safety. It demands that the Triple Alliance that would expire in 1914, shall not only be renewed, but enlarged in its scope and intensified. Signore Benedetto Cirmeni proposes that Italy and Austria-Hungary should combine their maritime programmes and support each other not only against a possible attack in the Mediterranean but also in their policy of obviating the building up of a French monopoly inside the Straits of Gibraltar.

That the same view is taken in some political circles of the Dual Monarchy, we gather from the leading articles of important papers immediately before the publication of Signore Cirmeni's contribution. At any rate this point will form a subject of discussion at Rossore, and it is probable that an agreement will be arrived at regarding the common interests of both powers in the Mediterranean.

But even if we leave this effect of the French Naval concentration in the Mediterranean out of consideration, we cannot overlook its bad consequences. The present misgivings of Italian public opinion are too strong to be got over so easily. The French Ambassador M. Barrere during the last ten years succeeded very well in gaining sympathy and friendly feelings for the Republic; especially in the Italian Press he found an echo for his endeavours. Now the fruit of all his toil is lost by this inconsiderate step of the French Government. The national self-assertion of the Italians has always been very energetic. It has been newly strengthened by the Tripolitan expedition. Thus the concentration of the whole French Navy at Toulon, only a few miles West of the Italian frontier, is felt as a humiliating threat that cannot be wiped off by complimentary phrases of the "sister nation."

GERMAN BANKERS AT MUNICH.

In full publicity two important questions of the present phase of the economic development of Germany, were discussed at the fourth Congress of German Bankers at Munich on September 16th and 17th. As the Honorary Chairman Herr Riesser stated in his opening speech: "There is nothing which the German Banking Trade has reason to conceal or to hush up and as a nation we are sufficiently strong and sound as to be not afraid of confessing our faults and short-comings even before a foreign audience."

The first problem under discussion referred to "expedient and inexpedient steps for upholding the market prices of German Government Bonds." An indispensable preliminary question was, whether the present quotations of German State Loans were too low and in need of artificial enhancement. The answer was given in the negative; for all available tests point in that direction. In the first place they are in the home market quoted at higher prices than any guilt-edged indentures bearing the same rate of interest. Secondly, the argument that the quotations have been showing a declining tendency during the last few years, is by no means conclusive, because the same decline has been noticed for the Government Bonds of all other industrial countries, and is due to the fact that an always increasing portion of the European investments was directed to those overseas countries where new natural resources were to be exploited and extraordinary progress was made in bringing a deteriorated financial and economic system on a sound footing. Thirdly, the only proper way of comparing the prices of German Government scrip with the quotations of that of any other country must start from the rate of interest generally ruling in Germany, because foreign markets are not resorted to for placing German Government Bonds. The real problem to be solved is also to be formulated in the following way : Is there a larger margin in favour of French or English Government Bonds, if we take the current rates of interest in those countries into consideration? The answer is that there is no higher preference allowed on Government Bonds in London and Paris than in Berlin. The whole difference consists in the higher rate of interest prevailing in Germany. As matters stand, the comparative dearness of ready money in Germany is, however, not to be regretted or to be ashamed of, because it is caused by the steady expansion of industrial enterprises and must be looked on as a symptom of sound progress. Whereas all these truisms were taken into consideration, the German Bankers' Meeting resolved unanimously, that only certain specified technical improvements were desirable, such as a better concentration of the market for Government loans, another classification of the amounts for reducing the national debt after the model of the English Sinking Fund and better means of advertising forthcoming loans. But the proposal compelling saving banks or insurance companies to invest largely in Government stock was considered inexpedient though in other countries this means has been resorted to.

The second problem concerned "the position and proper pursuits of the private bankers in the present economic life." It was stated that the enormus reduction of the number of private banks in Germany, is only the result of the last twenty years, since the large joint-stock banks spread their nets of branches in all directions and eventually absorbed many flourishing provincial banks. That certain branches of banking business, especially the emission of new scrip are now practically reserved to the Banking Corporations and a limited number of old private banking firms with exceptionally large capital, is the natural consequence of the general trend for concentration characteristic of the commercial life in our own times. But there are other branches of banking business where the strength of the small or medium-sized banks comes in, such as stock-broking, ibbing, hoolding capital in trust, giving advice to the public for investing money, granting credit to rising men of business and participation in the financiering of new industrial enterprises. In this debate it was admitted that the keen competition of the large Banking Corporation in Germany, especially in Berlin, has led to the habit of allowing excessive interest on current deposits and of doing many banking transactions without reasonable profit, so that their dividends are comparatively smaller than on the average in England. As the private Bankers also suffer from this reduction of the margin of profits, it was recognized on all sides that appropriate conditions of the ordinary banking business were desirable in the interest of the whole trade. Another just grievance of the private banks in Germany is the attempt of many managers of savings banks to intrude into their legitimate sphere. For the provincial banks a large comb after the model of the French "*Societe centrale des banques de province*" was also advocated by some speakers. On the whole it was agreed upon, that the condition of the private bankers was improving lately, but that they have still a hard struggle before them. Exceptionally high business capacity was required for securing a satisfactory success. But the danger that the whole rank and file of the private bankers might be crushed between the wheels of the large banks, was acknowledged to have passed away.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Academic World moves now-a-days in the sign of an exchange, not only of professors, but also of students. Especially the French, English and German Universities are receiving more and more students from abroad and thereby assume more of an international character from year to year. We believe that the Paris University and its institutes attract more foreign students than any other single University. That is to some extent due to the loose organisation of that venerable seat of learning, where by an easy access is allowed to any comer especially for the popular courses of lectures added since 1828. In Germany, the Universities were compelled to lay down more stringent rules for applicants, because in the troubled times of Russia, the overcrowding with Russian students was interfering with the proper accommodation, of the better prepared German academic citizens. A certain test of sufficient preparatory schooling for foreigners was introduced, so that many applicants had to be rejected. Nevertheless the attendance of foreign students in German Universities is again steadily increasing. This summer brought a record not only in the absolute number of foreign students, but also in their percentage of all students. There were 7·4 per cents. of foreigners in 1902 ; now there are 8·1 per cents. among a total of 59,560 students in German Universities. This growing attraction is again most noticeable as regards the Russian element. Nor is that to be wondered at. In the Russian Universities, political troubles have led to the dismissal or retirement of so many professors, that the Government was obliged to send young men to Berlin, Tubingen and Paris, for studying a specialty there and making themselves fit for being called to an academic chair. As long as efficient professors are missing in Russia, the better class of students who can afford it, go to Germany for completing their studies. Thus we understand, why the number of Russian students in German Universities rose from 407 in 1892, to 2216 in 1912. Nor is there any indication of a falling off ; during the last year their number increased again by 170. Of all foreign students in German Universities, the Russians represent 45.9 per cents. A similar increase is noticeable in the Japanese element, whereby the Asiatic portion rose from 84 in 1892 to 206 in 1912, their favourite study being medicine. On the other hand, there was a reduction of the number of American students, since so much has been done for the better equipment of the Universities in the United States. While there were 446 American students in German Universities in 1891, their number fell gradually to 252 in 1908, and is only slowly increasing since with 273 in the summer of 1912. Next to Russia follow Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, England and the Balkan peninsula with their contingents of students in German Universities.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 16.

Colonel B. B. Russell, R. E., is permitted to retire on an Indian pension from 23rd October 1912.

Major J. C. R. Farmar, No 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Captain Colbeck, No 9 Mountain Battery, embarked on 9th October for duty in India.

The following officers are transferred to the Home Establishment after being 6 years abroad Captain G. Thornton Adjutant, 6th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery; at Jhansi Lieut W. Weatherbe, 14th Battery, Royal. Field Artillery; Allahabad and Lieut L. Stephens, No 8 Mountain Battery, Quetta.

Captain H. C. Bates, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is posted to the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Stephens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is appointed, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief vice Captain Charrington vacated.

The following postings of Royal Engineer Officer; in the Military Works Services have been ordered :—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Austin to the 2nd Rawalpindi Division. Major A. R. Winslow as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Lucknow, Major G. N. Griffith to the Meerut Division for employment at Delhi. Captain P. E. Hodgson to the Quetta Division Lieutenant Witts to the Kohat Brigade. Lieutenant Deed to the Bannu Brigade.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

RUMOURED INVASION OF BULGARIA.

Peace between Turkey and Italy.

GERMANY OPPOSED TO FRESH CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, Oct. 15.

Eight thousand armed Cretans are in readiness to enrol at the commencement of hostilities. The staff of the Turkish Legation have booked berths on to-morrow's steamer for Constantinople. The Greek warships are manned ready for sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

The Government has decided not to reply to the Confederacy's Note, or to the Greek ultimatum.

The Ministers at Belgrade and Sofia have been instructed to return to Constantinople, owing to the lack of deference shown in the recent Notes. The Minister at Athens has been recalled, because the Cretan deputies have been admitted to the Greek Chamber. These steps do not necessarily mean the rupture of relations as the Porte has not handed their passports to the representatives of the Confederacy here.

The Foreign Office, to-night, received proposals from France for a European Conference on the Balkan question. The proposal is receiving the earnest attention of the British Government.

FRANCE AND A CONFERENCE.

M. Poincare the French Premier has made no formal proposal for a conference on the Balkan question at present time. He is mainly anxious to preserve continuous contact between the Powers, and only hints at a conference vaguely as ultimately being of service. The idea of a conference is viewed coldly in Berlin, as being inopportune.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, speaking in Berlin, to-day, reiterated German official confidence that the war will be localised, and that the powers can co-operate in the friendly work of the re-building on the termination of hostilities.

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 15.

Prince Peter of Montenegro has telegraphed to his old school, announcing a splendid victory with the capture of ten thousand Turks and artillery.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 16.

The fortress of Home, the last between Tuzi and Skutari, surrendered to the Montenegrins last night. The garrison included 62 officers.

BELGRADE, Oct. 16.

It is officially stated that the fighting at Ristovatz ceased on the night of 14th, without further Servian loss.

AGA KHAN'S NOTABLE LETTER.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Aga Khan is sending two thousand pounds from Moscow to the British Red Crescent Fund. He expresses the hope that all the other projects of the Indian Moslems, including the University of Aligarh, will be laid aside for the present in order to concentrate their efforts on the relief of suffering and distress in Turkey.

TURKISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Porte explains that the Servian and Bulgarian Notes are not worth a reply. The Porte hopes that its efforts towards peace will be appreciated by the Powers, to whom these small States are also showing a lack of deference.

A telegram received in Constantinople, by an indirect route and uncensored, states that two battle-ships and two cruisers have left the Dardanelles for the Bosphorus. It is believed that the Government's plan is to throw an army of invasion on the Bulgarian coast. Many transports are available, and troops are awaiting shipment in all the Black Sea ports.

Military preparations are being pushed vigorously at three points of concentration, viz. Adrianople, Kirk Kilisseh and Luleh Burgas.

The question of the employment of Christian soldiers has been solved by using them to garrison Asia Minor and Constantinople.

Turkey has decided to release vessels with foreign cargoes.

Telegrams from Constantinople show that nothing is known there of Montenegrin successes.

SERVIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Despatches from various quarters indicate that the Servian plan of campaign is for the main army, under General Stepanovitch, to march via Vranya upon Uskub, the most important military and political centre in Macedonia, while the second army, numbering 70,000, under General Zivkovitch, joins hands with the Bulgarians and then advances by Kusteudil, Egri Palanka and Kumanovo against Uskub. The third army, under General Yankovitch, will probably support the Montenegrin operations.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.

An article in the official journal *Rossiya* says that the weightiest guarantee of peace in Europe lies in the fact that Russia is not only peacefully inclined but is a strong Power. Her war strength is much greater than when fighting in remote and strange regions. It is impossible, the journal adds, to overestimate the importance of the Austro-Russian rapprochement at the very moment of the Balkan crisis. Russia is conscious that she has power and means to protect her dignity and interests in case of necessity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

According to commercial cables received in Karachi to-day, the news from the Balkans continues to cause uneasiness in financial centres in European especially Berlin. London discounts for three months' bills have risen to 4 3-4 per cent. six months' bills rate remaining at 4 5-8 per cent.

TURCO-ITALIAN PEACE.

Treaty of Lausanne Concluded at Ouchy.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Peace between Italy and Turkey has been concluded at Ouchy.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey has been received with much satisfaction by all the European Chancelleries. Italy will now rejoin the European Concert, and strengthen the efforts to restore peace in the Balkans.

It is expected that the Treaty will be known as the Treaty of Lausanne, and will be signed at the end of the week.

Turkey will issue an Irade granting autonomy to Tripoli, and then an Italian decree will establish Italian sovereignty.

It is understood that the terms of the Treaty include the retention of the judicial jurisdiction of the Sultan over Moslems, the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops, the Italian evacuation of the Ægean islands, and an amnesty for the revolted islanders. Italy will pay an annuity as indemnification for the share of the public debt paid by the Crown lands.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Warlingham Wins the Race.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch :—

Warlingham .....Clout 1
Tootles .....Piper 2
Winthorpe .....Ledson 3

Also Ran.—Tullibardine (Wootton); Mushroom (Maher); Benedictine Soulac (Stern); Clarenceux (Earl); Balscadden (Clark); Galafron (J. Jennings); Cherry King (Jelliss); Rathlea (Foy); Fort (Trigg); Equitable (Whalley); Donnithorne (Robbins); Bryony (Marsh); Rothpride (Longhurst); and Crown Jewel (Ringstead); Candy Tuft (no jockey given).

Betting—33 to 1 against Waslingham, 6 to 1 against Tootles, 25 to 1 against Winthorpe.

The Race—Won by three lengths, with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Midnight betting on the Cesarewitch, was :—
9 to 2 against Balscadden,
100 to 14 against Tootles.
10 to 1 against Rathles.
100 to 7 against Mushroom.
100 to 8 against Tullibardine.
200 to 11 against Donnithorne.
25 to 1 against Winthorp and Rot's Pride.
20 to 1 against Equitable.
100 to 3 against Benedictine Soulac.
50 to 1 against Fort.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

A London cable says:—

In the first division of the League yesterday, Sheffield United beat Liverpool by three goals to one.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Striking Speech by Mr. Birch Crisp.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Bank, which will henceforth be named the British Bank of Foreign Trade, Mr. Birch Crisp criticised Sir Edward Grey's action in relation to the Six Power Loan. Mr. Crisp said that he and his associates were prepared to supply the money, if Britain pressed the Boxer claim. He outlined his scheme to constitute a bank to be called the Bank of China, with a capital of two millions, subscribed one-half by the Chinese Government and the other half by, say, England, France, Germany, Russia and America. He added that Japan's pretensions in China, should not be encouraged. The bank would take in hand the currency problem.

In conclusion, Mr. Crisp said that they sought no monopoly. They would be grateful for any support from their respective Governments, but they were not prepared to submit to Government dictation, when such submission excluded England from her proper place in, and benefits from, intercourse with China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: A message to the *Daily Mail* from Peking states that the representative of Japan in the Six-Power group, with the councillor or the Japanese Legation, have drawn up a report on the salt-tax. They find that given effective establishment of orders, the tax without reorganization would be sufficient security for a further loan of £26,000,000 sterling.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The first day of the Home Rule debate was peaceful in the extreme. The guillotine fell at the appointed hour without incident.

THE LATE SIR R. RITCHIE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The funeral of Sir Richmond Ritchie took place at Hampstead Parish Church to-day. There was a great gathering of friends and colleagues of the India Office, and messages were received from King George, Lord Crewe, Lord Morley and others. The assemblage included Lords Curzon, Macdonnell, Inchcape and Kilbracken. Lord Crewe, who is in the country, was represented by Mr. Francis Lucas, and Mr. Montagu by Sir Henry Havelock Allan.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

LAUNCESTON, Oct. 16.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered from the North Lyell Mine. Rescuers have ascertained that fifty-one men are alive at the thousand foot level. It is hoped to reach them shortly. Twenty-eight are missing.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR CEYLON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

A scheme is on fooi for establishing a Hydro electric power station between Kandy and Colombo for the purpose of generating electric power in bulk for both industrial and traction purposes. Mr. H R. Speyer, consulting electrical engineer, whose services have been tetained for the formulation a scheme will leave for Ceylon to-night, and is returning to Calcutta per s. s. "Caledoni" on the 4th f November next.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S WOUND.

Muscular Development Saved his Life.

BULLET STILL IN HIS BODY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has a wound three inches deep in the breast. The bullet was not extracted. His exceptional muscular development saved his life. He will remain in hospital for ten days.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It has been decided not to probe for the bullet in Mr. Roosevelt's body at present. It grazed the liver and lungs, and Mr. Roosevelt's marvellous escape was largely due to his magnificent physical condition. Anti-toxin for tetanus has been injected.

OTHER CANDIDATES' ACTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson and President Taft have cancelled all their speaking engagements, until Mr. Roosevelt has recovered.

POONA RACE-COURSE.

Excessive Taxation to be Remitted.

A SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Boyd, District Judge, to-day in the suit in which Mr. Cecil Grey, Secretary, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Western India Turf Club, sued the Secretary of State for India, the members of the Poona Cantonment Committee and the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, for Rs. 32,699-4-7, being excess of taxation for 3 1-2 years levied by the defendants on the plaintiff's property and the buildings standing thereon.

It appears that up to October, 1908, the W. I. T. C. properties in Poona were taxed at the rate of Rs. 202-8-4 a year but then the Cantonment Magistrate raised the tax to Rs. 9,544-2-6 a year.

The Judge found that the enhancement was illegal and gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount of the claim, with cost against the Secretary of State, but made the plaintiffs liable for the costs of defendants 2 and 3.

THE BORDER.

More Trouble Brewing in the Khost Valley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

As the Babuseer Pass on the Khaganchilas route to Gilgit is now closed by snow, no more caravans will be sent up. The detachment of the Border Military Police recently employed to guard the traders against the Kohistanis has consequently been withdrawn.

A Frontier correspondent states :—

Some of the present trouble in the Khost Valley, and the districts adjoining, is due to religious excitement. Sometime ago Syed Abdul Latif of Gards was executed by order of the Kabul Durbar for proclaiming the truth of the Kadiani doctrines ; a number of his disciples have now become active, and are engaged in wide spread preaching. They are incidentally advising the people not to pay revenue to the Amir. The Khostwals and others seem to have accepted their suggestion as to mundane affairs, and in Khost particularly there is now but little regard paid to the authority of the Afghan officials. The matter has been reported to Kabul "for orders" and it is said to have caused some anxiety there.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

In connection with the grants, recurring and non-recurring, announced last year by the Government of India for the universities and the complaint made owing to the outlay on Delhi, the *Pioneer* explains :

"In view of the possible delay, the Government of India informed the local Goverements that the money might, pending the approval of the schemes, be funded for the benefit of the Universities. The Bombay Government has agreed to fund the money, and has received the full assignment. The Government of the United Provinces has also just agreed to this course. The schemes submitted by the Calcutta and the Punjab Universities have been approved by the Government of India, and full assignments have been made. The schemes for the Madras University have not yet been submitted."

DIPHTHERIA AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 16.

A twelve-year-old boarder, a student of Bishop Cotton Boys' School, named B. Narsiah, whose parents are at Coimbatore, having died of diphtheria, all those who came in contact with the patient in the quarantine ward are being inoculated with anti-diphtheritic serum by Captain Chambers.

A second fatal case of diphtheria was diagnosed yesterday, this time, at the Lady Curzon Hospital, the victim being a 5 year-old daughter of Sergt. Instructor Motley of the Kolar Volunteers. The child was a boarder at the Convent of the Good Shepherd situated about 500 yards from Bishop Cotton's School, where the first case terminated fatally yesterday.

A KARACHI COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

An informal court of inquiry appointed by the Commissioner in Sind will assemble to-morrow in Karachi to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between the steamship "Bassano" and the Indian Government Telegraph ship "Patrick Stewart" which occurred in Karachi Harbour on the 24th February last.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

An Elephant Procession and a Durbar.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct 16.

A meeting of the Public Reception Committee held in the Town Hall this morning, decided to decorate and illuminate the whole city on the 23rd of December next, and to present H. E. the Viceroy with an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. The route of the procession through the city is to be divided into sections, in charge of members of the Reception Committee, for decoration, and illumination.

The Committee will present Their Excellencies with an address at the railway station, after which Their Excellencies will mount elephants and proceed to the Fort, via Queen's Gardens, the Town Hall, the Chandni Chawk, the Delhi Gate and the Fort. Their Excellencies will hold a durbar in the Fort thereafter.

The state entry will be along the same route as Their Majesties took during the last Coronation Durbar. A fire-works display will take place near the Jumma Musjid on the 23rd, after which the Reception Committee will present an address. The Municipality will erect stands along the processional route.

NEW CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The annual report of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India for the past year has been issued. In the preface Mr. Begg referring to the new Capital says "That the architecture of the new Delhi should be in keeping with the old in so far as is possible, and also in keeping with modern official life. To produce such a result, he adds "we shall require the best and most sympathetic efforts on the part of architects and assistance of the best draftsmen and the craftsmen the country produces."

PARTITION DAY IN BENGAL.

Partial Celebration Falls Flat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The Partition Day anniversary was not generally observed to-day in Bengal. There was no fasting, no tying of rakhis (yellow thread), and no procession. The Nationalist party in Calcutta, however, observed the celebrations on a small scale, and held a meeting at Beadon Square.

Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal said that in spite of the annulment of the Bengal partition, they should observe the day as a day of National awakening.

All the speakers at the meeting adversely criticised the conduct of the leaders for not attending the meeting.

ASSAM BORDER LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG, Oct. 16.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam proceeds on tour along the North-East Frontier on the 1st of November making rapid visits from Kobe and Sadiya to the outposts along the Abor and Mishmi countries. He will be away for three weeks and will examine the arrangements now being made for survey operations and road making in the hills.

AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

In reply to a letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce forwarding a copy of a letter it has addressed to the Government of the United Provinces and asking whether the Madras Chamber is prepared to support its proposal that the Government of India should issue powers or grant concessions for construction and working of aerial ropeways and to exercise adequate control for the safeguarding of life and property, the Madras Chamber of Commerce has informed the Upper India Chamber that it is prepared to support its proposal if necessary.

THE PIR OF BAGDAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

His Holiness Syed Mahomed Jamaluddin Effendi, High Priest of Baghdad, who has been staying at Hyderabad for the last two months arrived here yesterday. A large number of Mahomedans, numbering several thousands, assembled at the central station to receive His Holiness. On alighting from the train, he was garlanded by the Turkish Consul and was conducted to his carriage with great difficulty owing to the large number of Mahomedans, who were eager to greet His Holiness. His Holiness is a guest of Khan Bahadur Hajee Mahomed Abdul Azeez Badshah Sahib, Turkish Consul.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Sir James Meston, the Lieut Governor of the United Provinces, who arrived here to-day. He was accompanied by Lady Meston, Miss Christy, Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary, and Captain Black, A.D.C. The principal civil and military officers and Talukdars of Lucknow were present to receive His Honour. The Municipal address will be presented at Government House.

A SUSPECTED LUNATIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 16.

Mr. R. Whithy Walker, a retired assistant-surgeon, was produced before Mr. Richards by Sub-Inspector Smith and Sergeant Henderson charged with trespass, and annoyance to a lady residing in St. John's Road, and with assaulting these police officers, when they called to make enquiries. Walker had been so violent that he was brought to the court in hand-cuffs. His aged father appeared in court, protesting loudly against his son being manacled, but on the evidence before him the Magistrate ordered that Walker should be kept under observation at the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist at Pusa, resigns Government service from the 15th of December. He is to be appointed Professor of Entomology in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Important Evidence of Mr. Buchanan.

GIRL'S MOTHER TAKES ACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

On the resumption of the defamation case against C. Arnold to-day, at a special sessions of the Rangoon Chief Court, before Sir Charles Fox and a jury, Mr. A. W. Buchanan, now Treasury Officer, Moulmein, was examined as a witness for the defence.

The witness deposed to having had 35 years' Government service, 25 of which had been as a magistrate. He was Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Victoria Point from October 1909 to October 1911. He became acquainted with McCormick, shortly after the witness arrived there. He was not on terms of enmity with McCormick. He wrote a letter on July 3rd to Mr. Andrew, in connection with the complaint against McCormick. He then received an anonymous petition, which witness endorsed the same day, July 4, and sent on to Mr. Andrew, as Deputy Commissioner. Having sent the document he expected Mr. Finnie to come down to Victoria Point to investigate. As Mr. Finnie did not arrive the girl's mother came to witness with the complaint against McCormick, which witness recorded on July 12. Witness handed over the complaint to Sub-Inspector of Police, Maung Po, as Inspector Sherand was away on July 13, Sherand told the witness that he went to McCormick's estate, and that the girl was brought back on the 14th of July by Sherand and handed over to her mother on the same day. She then expressed her desire to have her daughter examined. Witness did not think of examining the girl on the 14th as it would not have been fair to McCormick. No statement was recorded by the Police. She was, as a last resort, brought to witness, who recorded the girl's statement on oath on July 16th. Having recorded her written complaint on the 12th, before Mr. Finnie came on the 18th, Sherand recorded the statements of certain witnesses whom witness saw. He made, endorsements on the police papers to the effect that they had been altered. After a conversation with Mr. Finnie, witness issued a warrant for McCormick's arrest taking the abduction case out of Mr. Finnie's hands and leaving him to enquire into the rape charge. Witness could see that the police wanted to throw the case out under section 203 as "mistaken."

Mr. Buchanan further examined said that he was directed to show that there was delay on the part of Mr. Finnie in coming to Victoria Point to make inquiry into the McCormick case. Witness denied that he was present at the enquiry by Mr. Andrew. Witness also spoke to intimacy between Mr. Andrew and McCormick.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, the witness said McCormick might have been on terms of enmity with him. He was not on such terms with McCormick. If Mr. Andrew said he (witness) was in his court, when the enquiry was proceeding it was absolutely untrue. Witness also emphatically denied that he assisted the bench clerk in calling out the names of witnesses. He remained outside the court, and when Mr. Andrew told him that he was not needed he went away.

Dr. Evers, Civil Surgeon, Mergui, who had not been examined in Mergui court as Mr. Andrew did not think it necessary, deposed that Mr. Finnie never asked him to examine the girl, though he saw him several times. On the three days during which he was at Mergui, Mr. Andrew and McCormick were frequently together.

There was no cross-examination.

Dolat Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Point, corroborated Mr. Buchanan as to his statement that he was not present in Mr. Andrew's court. On the occasion of the enquiry witness saw policemen preventing people from going into the court. Witness spoke of the friendly relations between Mr. Andrew and McCormick. McCormick told the witness that he had influence with Mr. Andrew, and could get anyone transferred, and that when Mr. Buchanan went on leave he would no return to Victoria Point.

R-B. Dias, who was in charge of the Wireless Telegraph Office, Victoria Point in November, 1908, spoke also of the friendly relations existing between McCormick and Mr. Andrew.

Tutima, the girl's mother, said the did not want Mr. Andrew to try the rape case. She asked Andrew to engage an Advocate. He (Andrew) said he would, and then refused to do so. When she spoke to him, he became very angry and told a policeman to turn her out. She did not want the case to be tried by Mr. Andrew on that account, and because McCormick was Mr. Andrew's friend. She did not want Moosajee to interrupt, because he was McCormick's friend. She objected to his interrupting, but Andrew got angry and turned her out of court.

The trial is proceeding.

ACTION BY AINA'S MOTHER.

On August 9th Mr. Hamlyn on behalf of Tatima, the mother of Aina, (the girl alleged to have been ill-treated by McCormick) filed an application in the Chief Court, to revise the proceedings of Mr. Andrew which resulted in the discharge of Captain McCormick, and praying for the arrest of the latter.

The Chief Judge passed orders on the application saying that the application would be considered after the termination of the case against Mr. Arnold and not before.

The hearing of the application has now been fixed for November 13th before a full bench of the Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Hartnoll, Mr. Justice Osmond and Mr. Justice Twomey. Notice has been issued to the Government Advocate and to Mr. Hamlyn.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The last batch of Chinese soldiers from Lhassa is now in British territory, and the movement of the various parties to Calcutta will be steadily proceeded with.

KALIMPONG Oct. 16.

Another batch of Chinese troops about a hundred strong chiefly cavalry men, arrived last night. They are leaving for Darjeeling under charge of Major Guntur.

Lala Dalpat Rai, it is understood, will stand for election to the Punjab Council for one of the three groups of municipalities instead of Districts Boards. He will decide between the Central Punjab group and Delhi Kohtak Hissar group. In the letter he likely to encounter less opposition having lived and practised long at Hissar.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The Naughty Nautch.

Some educated Indians affect a wholesome horror of the nautch, and the enthusiasts among them form Anti-Nautch movements, and hold up to reprobation those who have no objection to this form of amusement. Editors of native papers consider it seemly to write against the naughty nautch, although they may themselves have no personal aversion to it, as the conductors of Parsi newspapers strongly condemn smoking as against the spirit of Zoroastrianism, although some of them are confirmed votaries of the weed. A few days ago, an Indian gentleman celebrated a festive occasion in his family by giving a nautch party, and a vernacular paper came down upon him with a great parade of virtuous indignation. For my part, I love the nautch, and I am not ashamed to own the infirmity, if you choose to call it so. My moral sense is not shocked by the spectacle of a woman, abundantly and decorously dressed, singing or dancing before an assembly. The dancing is a slow and solemn affair. There is nothing in it that is pert, or flighty or suggestive about it, especially when a ballet girl, of a superior class, is the performer. I rather suspect that among the uncompromising opponents of the nautch a goodly proportion consists of Pharisees. There are honest men, no doubt, among them, and I should respect their sincerity, although I can not abide their intolerance. I am confining my remarks to the better class of women who follow the profession of singing, and who are really good exponents of music. Such a person carries herself with modesty and dignity, where she is invited to give her performance, and will be quick to resent a rude jest. The exhibition may, at times, strike one as a trifle dull and wearisome, but given by a real artist before a respectable assembly, it conveys not the slightest suggestion of impropriety. At a Hindu wedding, there is usually a nautch party. It is held in their home and in sight of the family, but it does not offend the moral sense. So long as the performance is conducted with perfect decency and propriety, we need not pry too closely or curiously into the life behind the veil. One may take a charitable view even of the nautch girl. Some of the best exponents of music will be found in the ranks of the Naikin. It is her traditional calling. Male professionals may have a profound knowledge of the science and technique of music, but they do not care to cultivate its graces, and the voice may be woefully deficient in sweetness. I should not like the Naikin, as an institution, to disappear, though I should like very much that it should be purged of its impurities. It ought to be considered possible, even for an Indian woman, to earn a decent living in respectability as a dancer and singer. No human institution is perfect, and this one is much below perfection. It may be reformed, but it must not be improved out of existence.

Indian Womanhood.

We are talking, now and again, of the depressed classes. But we forget that there is a depressed class, though not in a religious sense, comprising about half the population of India. It consists of the woman-kind of India. The Indian woman is the chattel of her lord. She is enjoined most strictly and solemnly by her religion to be faithful and devoted and obedient to him. In the relations of husband and wife, the moral obligation is thrown almost wholly on the wife. The husband bears sovereign sway over her. This is still the accepted ideal of the masses. When once my neighbour's coachman beat his wife, and his master remonstrated with him and threatened him with prosecution, he replied, with charming *naivete*, that he would tell the court that she was his wife and he had beaten her. Could he not do what he liked with his own? This idea is deep-rooted in the people. If a man happens to ill-treat his wife in a public street, you will find that the crowd will look on passively, and no one will feel it incumbent on him to interpose between the man and his immemorial right as a husband. Among the higher and richer classes, too, the girl is usually held to be of so little account, as compared with boys, that the father bequeaths to her but a trifle out of his fortune.

A Notable Exception.

There is one notable exception to the general rule. Singing is the one profession in India, in which the relative position of the sexes is reversed, and the woman holds decisive sway over men. The Nautch girl's *entourage* of males, composed of instrumentalists and other retainers, who follow her about, are her humble servants and admirers. When she is singing, they must break forth at intervals into ejaculations of warm approbation. They crouch submissively under her sharp remonstrances when in her opinion, the accompaniment is not all that might be desired. She gathers round her a company of admirers among whom she dispenses her patronage at will. They hang upon her speech and her smiles. She owns no lord, to whom she is bound to serve and obey. Men pay court to her, and over them her sway is absolute. All this influence she exercises, not so much by her personal attractions, as by her art. I had occasion lately to hear the singing of a Nautch girl of exceptional merit and attainments. She is plain in looks, and is perilously near forty. Yet people flock to her, because she is a capital singer, and has made a fortune and a reputation in the profession. She is charming only in consequence of the consummate skill which marks her singing. I see no harm in attending such a performance. Nay, the man with a robust moral constitution may derive the purest pleasure from it. Prim puritans, finical purists, moral valetudinarians, may have a keen scent for evil lurking in corners, and may nervously shrink from it. But the healthy, full-blodded, man, who walks abroad, consorting with his fellow beings in a spirit of liberal, true-hearted, sympathy, has no risks to run. There is a wholesome element of charity in his view of humanity, charity of which the noblest example are given by Jesus. He will not condemn and ostracize an entire class without distinction, under an assumption of common guilt. His healthy moral instinct will revolt against it.

Protection of Minors.

It may be stated that I have no desire to condone or minimize social ills. I believe myself to be as keen as any honest member of the Anti-Nautch movement or any other organization for the suppression of vice, about the moral well-being of the people, as far as possible. I should make no excuse or allowance for immorality, on the ground of social usage or under the pretext of religion. I am, therefore, heartily in favour of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill, which proposes to raise the age of consent between parties, who are not related to each other as husband and wife from 14 to 16. Under the tropical sun, the natives ripen earlier than people in more temperate climes. In Indian songs the ideal age of budding womanhood is so low as twelve, and even where a more enlightened view is taken, it is inconceivable beyond the maximum of sixteen. But ideas are fast changing among the intelligent classes of my countrymen, and even the masses, touched ever so lightly by the spirit of the age, are not so utterly dead and impervious to new ideas as they were ten or twenty years ago. What a howe wal raised, when the age of consent in the case of married couples was proposed to be raised from twelve to fourteen! And it was a section of educated Indians that was most vehemently opposed to the measure. What a vast change between then and now. Criticisms are offered, here and there, as to details with regard to Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill; but no one dares to assail the principle of the measure. There are many ways in which the Reformed Councils are beneficial to the country, and one of these is that will render social legislation more acceptable to the people. It will be regarded no longer as purely official legislation enacted by an unsympathetic bureaucracy, unacquainted with the customs, usages and traditions of the people. As the representative of the people have now an effective voice in the laws framed by these Councils, the measures enacted by them can not arouse distrust and antipathy, as of yore. During the debate on Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock appealed not only to the members of the Viceroy's Council, but to the educated classes generally, that they will use their utmost influence to allay any feeling that may be aroused, or any clamour raised, "that the Government are actuated by a desire in any way to assail the religion, or to cast a slur upon the social usages of the people of this ancient land." If any agitation, due to ignorance, prejudice or design, were organized, I am sure it will not have the educated classes on its side. But I do not expect any opposition on a concerted plan. Had the measure been unacceptable, it would have provoked hostile feeling when it was first announced. It is a great advantage that it has been introduced by one of our own countrymen.

DION.

MORE FIGHTING AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

In connection with the departure of the Dalai Lama from Lhassa for Samding, news have now been received that fighting has again broken out at the capital between the pro-Chinese factions, and what may be termed the Tibetan nationalist party. The former have been assisted by the remnant of the Chinese troops, left as the personal escort of the Amban. Details of the quarrels have not yet been received.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 16.

When the conference of the Mysore Co-operative Societies was resumed, Mr. T. Hanumantha Row read a paper on "The place of co-operation in ethics," Mr. Bapu Subba Row, one on "Co-operative Stores," and Mr. A. Yagna Narayana Iyer, a paper on "Sugar-cane milling by co-operative methods." The conference still has a list of 44 subjects for deliberation, and may extend its sitting.

THE POOJAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 16.

The Pooja holiday passenger traffic has been heavy this year on railroads. During the past three days six hundred and forty four first and second class passengers have left by the E.B.S. Railway for Darjeeling, Kurseong and Shillong, six hundred and twelve by the E. I. Railway and approximately three hundred for Puri and Waltair by the B.N. Railway.

LOW TIDES IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Owing to low tides in the River Hooghly, the P. and O. steamer "Syria," which is expected at the Sandheads to-morrow afternoon, will not reach Calcutta till next Monday, and passengers, among whom is Dr. Apleston, Metropolitan of India, returning from England, will be brought up to town in a launch.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Filling in of Unused Mill Tanks.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner regarding the filling in of the tanks at premises No. 78 (Sunderdas Mill), Gilder Street. The Commissioner stated that there was no appearance of any likelihood of the mill being worked and in the meanwhile the tanks were a breeding place for mosquitoes, which were troublesome to the neighbouring residential area. The large tank on the east near Gilder street and the low-lying ground on the north-east of the compound should be filled up. The smaller tank might be allowed to remain, if it was cleared and stocked plentifully with fish.

Submitting a report of the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, the Commissioner requested the Committee to approve of a notice being served on the owner or owners of the tanks in terms of the suggestion.

The Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, had submitted the following report:

"I have the honour to inform you that larvæ of malaria carrying mosquitoes have been found breeding in the two tanks at premises No. 78 (Sunderdas Mills), Gilder Street, and the owner, Mr. Karsandas Dharamsee, was accordingly in March last asked to fill them up. In response to this requisition, the party's architects, Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, replied to say, that the tanks are at present lying idle, but will be required in case the mill should be working. As the nuisance arising from the tanks under reference cannot be allowed to continue, the architects were asked to fill them up early, but nothing has up to now been done, and anophles mosquitoes are still breeding in the waters. I therefore request the favour of your early obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee to action being taken to fill up the tanks in question."

It was resolved that the parties be informed that the Commissioner would not allow the tanks to remain in the condition that they were in at present; because in such a condition they were a source of danger to the health of the people living in the neighbourhood.

The Committee postponed consideration of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1911-1912, and the draft review thereof, submitted by the Acting Municipal Secretary.

Col. A. S. Evans, I.M.S., officiating Deputy Director of Medical Services, Rawalpindi, has been selected to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, during the leave of Col. Carruthers.

EN PASSANT.

It is the opinion of Mons. Desbleds, the aeronautical lecturer at the London Polytechnic, that the present year has shown no advance in the constructional perfection of aeroplanes over 1911. What improvements are noticeable, are confined to the addition of power or stability to existing systems rather than in the introduction of new ideas, a fact which this authority considers will check evolution, —so urgently necessary in the earlier stages of invention. This standstill situation is suggested by the action of certain manufacturers, who are now standardising present forms. From a commercial point of view this is perhaps necessary, for it is obvious that the public would hesitate to accept an article, in which the slightest doubt regarding efficiency in the mind of a manufacturer seemed to be inferred by lack of boldness in putting it on the market. The development of possibilities in flying machines must primarily depend on ungrudging support from men of wealth, who are able and willing to risk capital in the interests of science, or as seems to be suggested in the article quoted, by Governments, which have accepted aviation as a necessary auxiliary to war power in the immediate future. A commonly attributed fault to Great Britain has invariably been slowness in accepting new ideas. This has been particularly exemplified in the case of machines for the air. The sporting chance is essentially taboo to the minds of administrators, who are content to wait for certainties. Over a year ago it is pointed out that the British Government rejected a machine (Mr. Cody's pattern) in a definite and arbitrary fashion. A few weeks ago, this body changed its views and purchased that despised instrument.

One important point between the lines of the present argument is the necessity for a machine that shall not depend so wholly on the ability of the driver, for, as is well understood under existing conditions, from the time of leaving earth to the return thereto, there is not one moment, when the slightest lapse of strain and skill is permissible. As aeroplanes exist at present, there is no alternative to the fatal smash up, in the event of failure in the most minute detail either in the construction of the machine or in the handling. Regarding the former it is averred by Mons Desbleds that "serious misjudgment of essential qualities necessary to flying machines" obtain. If this is so it would seem that every aviator has taken a good deal more than the off-chance in following out his occupation.

The branch of the country's defence now fairly familiar as the Royal Flying Corps is mainly responsible for progress in the art of aviation in connection with the immediate needs of the services, and in the recent experiments on Salisbury Plain, much valuable work has apparently been done. But it is remarkable that officers have been exclusively to the fore in everything, here and there swelling the fearful toll, which so far has stamped the art of aviation as the most hazardous in the experience of the world's achievements. It is said that Great Britain in her present dependence on the commissioned ranks as pioneers in the art stands alone. Foreign armies have enrolled from the rank and file many volunteers to share the risk and glory and it is pointed out that interest, if not actual enthusiasm, has been aroused in the public mind in a manner quite at variance with the general feeling in England on the subject. It has always been held as compatible with the fitness of things that the British officer, or acknowledged superior in other stations, should take the initiative with any risks involved in setting an example. There is one little thing that might be held somewhat ironical in the recent events having a bearing on the question, viz., in the situation suggested by the some time American citizen, who pamphletted the town of Salisbury with the stirring words, "Wake up England!" from the bi-plane conceived and developed by Yankee brains and money, once rejected but now the accepted type of Britain's present needs.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who is a recognised oracle of the somewhat matter-of-fact type, has let himself go on the subject of penal requirements of convicted suffragettes, and the general opinion will be that his views, if uncompromising, are logical. The point at issue evolves from the recent farcical situation forced upon the authorities in the release of the criminal women, who practised as a part of their scheme an incident that in an earlier age would have been met with capital punishment. The procedure of the irrepressibles in the field of agitation had not developed into anything more serious than the hustling, of a somewhat feline type, of notable politicians until the Dublin affair, when, as we know, two frenzied women attempted to set fire to the theatre in that city, which was as near going the whole hog, as the saying runs, as could be imagined. For this act a fitting sentence was awarded and in the ordinary course of things we should not have heard anything more of Mesdames Leigh and Evans for several years to come. But with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause, these ladies set themselves the heroic task of menacing the authorities with apprehension of judicial murder by courting death in starvation. Forcible feeding was resorted to but without effect, and the end was release of the criminals, when they were on the border line of collapse. Mr. Shaw believes that Government in cases like these must recognise the individual right to commit suicide rather than permit the law to be rendered inert in dealing with criminal actions. And a little cool reasoning shorn of sentiment tends to suggest that the theory is consistent. The spirit that in a few instances has prompted women to unsex themselves is quite potent enough further to encourage defiance to a law that must perforce yield to attempts at self-destruction by refusing food. There have been indications in the immediate past that the milder tactics, the modified hooliganism of the Suffragette, will find salutary, if brutal, reprisals in counter-action by their fellows of the opposite sex. The dramatist of the bygone era, who said 'twas "gross flattery to term a coward anyone who laid his hand on a woman save in kindness" might have added a proviso had he been in the position of some of our Cabinet Ministers in later days. Whether the rough handling the suffragettes experienced at the recent political meeting in Wales, will suggest a discretionary attitude under similar circumstances in future remains to be seen. A mob taking the law in its own hands has ere now succeeded, where more legitimate methods failed, and the fair sex generally, even in its most varied and motley array, may be accredited with a certain respect for their skin and toilet, which may cause them to hesitate to arouse a semblance of the reactionary spirit of a large section of the male classes, who are becoming wearied of the movement in the form it has hitherto taken.

The ordinary reader of current news during the past decade or so must have been struck with the constant ventilation of opinion with regard to the girl of the period. While admitting that in all ages there must have been something of the undesirable in the softer sex it requires but little perception in those, who can turn memory back half a century to compare the average English girl of that period to her of the high heel and hat pin proclivities of to-day. In English home life, deteriorated as it seems to be in this twentieth century, much of what constitutes an undesirable impression in India is not marked to the same extent at home. The "forward spring" is an indissoluble phase in the life of the girl born and trained in India. There is no hobbledehoy stage, for sophistry has, goodness knows how, stepped in to the breach; dress, bearing manners, all suggest that the more charming attributes of this period, as so many of us recall in connection with the young people of our youth, has but a poor counterpart in the over-dressed and vain out-turns of maternal pride in India. Go down to any public promenade, the Cooperage, Bombay, the Eden Gardens, Calcutta, wherever, as a matter of fact, much of what might be termed "tu' penny-ha' penny" fashion, congregates and you will see the girl scarcely in her teens as near a get-up of the milliners' last word in frills and furbelows as the maternal purse can allow, which, it might appear, lends in turn radiation of the assurance and importance one might attribute to the more legitimate period of such display. This may be a trivial reference in itself, and one might be inclined to allow that youth should get all it can out of the hey-day of life. Certainly this is the theory of the majority of Anglo-Indian parents, who are too often over-indulgent from sheer apathy and disinclination to be troubled with many of the recognised details of domestic training in their own experience. The home with the daughter adept in the art of cutting out and making her own gown, where the son employs his leisure moments in some useful pursuit, where, in a word there is a family circle of smooth and placid existence is practically unknown. As an alternative we realise restlessness in the young people, the spirit of gad-about with no appreciation for the home as a home, and perhaps less for the feelings and comforts of parents. These are the deductions, which reflective experience arrive from present tendencies of the rising generation of our girls, and if rumour is to be believed there is a feeling among the more advanced sections of our Aryan neighbours that in their ranks enlightenment is not entirely inseparable from the desire for show with a resistance to legitimate restraint.

It required no ghost to come from the grave to suggest to the man of ordinary experience in the lines indicated that a training for the textile industry, for mechanical engineering, and other kindred pursuits could not be assured by mere theoritical groundwork in the technical school or other medium. The recent recommendations in the report alluded to in the "Gazette" of the 12th, were that two years' apprenticeship was necessary in mechanical engineering, and that practical work was necessary to qualify the textile overseer for his duties. One with any real experience of the subject (taking only these two) would like to come across the man, who could be deemed an expert from the English point of view with a far more liberal margin. One of the great banes of so-called Indian experience is the degree of "smattering", which in a hundred ways impose on the credulous, and on such basis if a factory owner should suddenly awake to the fact that his machinery has run to the end of its remunerative capacity in half the warranted period, he may conclude, in nine cases out of ten, that it has been entrusted to the hands of mere sciolists, or at the best those who were content to do all the directing and nothing practical. The home method of a rigid apprenticeship and subsequent improvership alone laid the foundation of industrial excellence in England and to such experience must be attributed the position in that respect which India holds as a manufacturing country. In a word, if the Indian aims to supersede the European, he must first be the practical man of his calling and he will be a smart man at that if the margin of a couple of years is to be held to be the qualification.

LE TATILLON.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 17th Oct., 1912.

611 Parade—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

II. "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

III "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 p.m., to-day Thursday, 17th instant.

Dress—Drill order Mufti.

IV. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m.

612. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India, will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

613.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

614. Arms.—Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (except Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

615. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 7391 Vol W Owers, "D" Coy.
No 7392 Vol J B Fernandes, "F" Coy.
No 7393 Vol V Ferreira, "F" Coy.

616. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for "G" Coy classfiring on the 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Rifle Club matches Nos. 11 and 12 will not be fired on the 21st instant.

II. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Monday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

III. Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Oval, on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp. Further particulars will be notified later.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 17th Oct., 1912.

252. Regtl. Committee.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Saturday, 19th Oct., at 7-15 p.m., at Headquarters.

Business:—To arrange programme of events for 8th, 9th and 10th November.

247. Parades.—Thursday, 9-30 p. m.

No. 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform with Forage Caps.

Thursday, at 7-0 p. m. E E Company.

Parade at Apollo Bunder, and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. sharp, and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

248. Musketry—Sunday, 20th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba. Distances 300 and 500 yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 17th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. Monday next, the 21st instant, is a holiday, and it is proposed to hold a Comanding Officer's Parade to rehearse the programme laid down for the Inspector of Volunteers, who is inspecting the Corps on Tuesday, the 29th instant. All members are kindly requested to attend this parade. Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers to be worn.

3 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

"COUNTRY LIFE" POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

The grand finals of the "Country Life" Polo Tournament were played to-day before a smal gathering of ladies and gentlemen. An early start was made to avoid rain which has been the feature of the evenings here during last week. Owing to several postponements for some cause the Galconda team, who won the finals of the Secunderabad Division, and the combined R. A. and R. E. team who represented Bangalore were forced to scratch and this left in the 26th R. G. O. Light Cavalry and the 3rd Sappers and Miners who had drawn a bye. The other Divisions of the Southern Army, viz, Quetta and Mhow, were unable to reach the final stage owing to the condition of the grounds and of course were not represented. Whether this evening's winners the 26th Light Cavalry are the winners of the "Country Life Cup" for the Southern Army is not quite certain but this point will be decided by the Meerut Association later on.

The Cavalry were in receipt of one goal as handicap from the Sappers and though the latter, especially towards the close of the game, played very well the combination of the Cavalry was too much for them. At no period were they able to hold them in check, and but for a single goal in the last chukker the Sappers were unable to make much headway. However the game was keenly contested throughout and interesting, the Cavalry winning in the end by 8 goals to the 3rd Sappers and Miners' one goal.

MAJOR HOLMES, Imperial Bacteriologist, Mukhtesar Laboratory, whose services have been lent to the British Commission on foot and mouth disease, is paying a short official visit to Simla.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The monsoon has given no rain in north-east India. It is very weak in the south of the Peninsula.

The only falls of any importance have been in Trivandrum, 4 inches; Maymyo, one and a half; and Port Blair, three-quarter.

Fore cast: No large change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Maximum temperature is below normal at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at Surat and Indore, and normal or in defect at other stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the western half of the division, the maximum is also above normal at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·16" and Bijapur 0·13". Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and west Central India. There has thus been a decrease in the area of rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in Malabar and some showers in Mysore. Isolated showers are possible in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 16th October, was 29·904 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The second memorandum of the cotton crop of Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1912-13:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st October.

LATE CROP.

Information incomplete; sowings still unfinished in south. Total reported area 1,205,000 acres in British districts of Gujarat and Karnatak and 2,638,000 acres in Native States; in Sind 264,000 and 6,000 acres respectively; total 4,113,000 acres, about half per cent, below decennial average of corresponding forecasts but 29 per cent. over the abnormally low area of last year. More attention paid in places to growth of grain crops particularly for fodder which was scarce last year.

In Gujarat incessant rain in July washed away early sown seed in places and necessitated its resowing. General sowing of late crop began in second fortnight of August, a fortnight to month later than usual. Crop doing fairly well at present but prolonged break in September is causing anxiety and further rain required everywhere to ensure a successful crop. In Karnatak continuous rain has delayed sowings particularly in eastern tracts and crop sown a fortnight later than normal. Young crop doing well at present everywhere. In Sind are declined in Hyderabad, Sukkur and Khairpur owing to deficient water supply at sowing time, elsewhere about same last year. Crop sown seasonally between March and June and is doing fairly well.

EARLY CROP.

Early crop has 1,472,000, acres in British districts and 15,000 acres in Native States; 9 per cent. under last year's area but 4·5 per cent. over the average. More attention paid to growth of food crops. Rain practically absent in north and east from second week of September and crop has begun to deteriorate in many places. In south it is sown later and doing well at present.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE

A report on the working of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage for the years 1910 and 1911 states:—

At first there were only 21 orphans in the institution but the number has steadily increased day by day. At the close of the year 1911 the number of orphans was 167 which shows a nominal decrease of 6 from the number of 1909. The number however in the middle of June of the current year increased to 190 which shows that such an institution is, a necessity in a big city like Bombay. At the end of the year 1909 the total fund of the orphanage including cash, securities &c. was Rs. 206,125-11-4 and the value of the stock in kind consisting of grain, clothes &c. was about Rs. 4,604-11-5. During the years 1910 the orphanage received a munificent gift of a Farjandari piece of land situated at Government gate Road Parel of the value of Rs. 34,500 yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,052-5-0 from Sheth Harichand Rupchand. Besides this the orphanage has received during the two years donations of Rs. 32,304-13-7 in cash and Rs. 18,330-15-0 in articles for use and income from interest, rents of Farjandari lands etc., amounted to Rs. 14,633-11-3. This shows that the total income during the two years was 99,769-7-10. The total expenditure during these two years including the expenditure of Rs. 10,486-14-5 upon the new building amounted to Rs. 45,816-11-6. Thus it will be seen that the total balance of the fund at the close of the year 1911 was Rs. 2,64,683-3-1 consisting of Rs. 2,59,524-10-1 in securities and cash and Rs. 5,158-9-0 in goods. Besides this in the current year of 1912, the orphanage received a property worth Rs. 35,000 situated in Bhat Bazar from the late Sheth Valji Premji as directed by his will. The funds of the orphanage are invested in different securities. Besides these the orphanage possesses a building and an industrial school of its own worth Rs. 73,242-15-7 presented by Sheth Ruttonsee Mulji.

Arrangements have been made to give education to the orphans in the premises of the orphanage, where there is one primary school, one middle school and some industrial classes. After taking primary education and completing the first three English standards a few boys are sent to the local High Schools for higher education. At the end of the year 1911 the number of boys studying in local High Schools was 15 out of which 2 were in the Matriculation Class, 4 in standard VI, 3 in the V and 6 in the IV standard. The girls are given primary education and over and above this they are taught cooking, sewing knitting, enbroidery and provided with other equipments suitable to their sex. Over and above the education in reading writing and accounts the boys are imparted physical education under the supervision of a special Drill Master. A special gymnasium has been provided for this purpose. For moral education a learned shastri has been engaged who gives religious and moral lessons to the classes. In the last year 13 students appeared in the examination held by the Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propaganda Committee and all of them passed with credit and won prizes.

MAIL NOTES.

THE KING'S NEW FARM.

The King has purchased for £12,000 Shernborne Hall Farm, which is situated to the north of Sandringham, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. C. R. Bullard. The farm was bequeathed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, many years ago. An interesting clause in the agreement between the College and the tenant, which has existed for a long period, is that the tenant should supply six fat turkeys yearly to the college. The farm consists of between 600 and 700 acres of land, much of which is used for barley growing, and a castellated house surrounded by a moat. Some eight years ago the late King Edward purchased the whole of the parish or Shernborne with the exceptions of Shernborne Hall Farm. Sandringham is now practically ringed round by the King's property.

NO KISSING IN TRAINS.

A decree against kissing has been issued by the Bavarian State Railways in connection with a complaint dodged by a passenger who was rebuked for embracing his wife in a second-class saloon carriage. The man and his wife entered the train after a cycling tour. The wife, who was very tired, leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, while he put his arm around her to support her. A fellow-passenger objected to this domestic scene, and called upon the conductor of the train "to make the husband behave himself." The husband made complaint to the railway authorities, who have now informed him that kissing is not permissible in public rooms, among which railway carriages are included. The husband denies that any kissing took place.

"A DISGRACE TO NEW YORK."

A legislative committee during the recess has been investigating the conditions under which factories are operated in New York State, and according to Mr. Wagner, the chairman of the committee, the members have found revolting conditions, especially in regard to the labour of women. Mr. Wagner said "The conditions of factory life, in this State are absolutely 'inhuman. We found women at work in slaughterhouses at work totally unfit for women. In metal factories women were ladelling molten metal, and in twine mill inhaling dust and laying the seeds of consumption. "These conditions, said Mr. Wagner, must be altered. They are a diagrase to the State of New York. The committee is now engaged in drafting laws, which will be presented to the next session of the legislature, to prevent the continuance of these revolting conditions.

AID FOR AIRMEN.

Captain Adolf Odkolek, and Austrian cavalry officer, has invented an ingenious new parachute for saving balloonists and airmen in case of accident. Experiments with the apparatus at the military flying grounds at Fischamend proved so satisfactory that the War Office has ordered a number of the parachutes. For some time past efforts have been made to devise a special parachute for airman, but the main difficulty has been to get the occupant of the balloon or flying machine out of the car or seat without his having to take a perilous leap into the air. Captain Odkolek seems to have solved this difficulty, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." His parachute, about the size of a sugarloaf, and resembling it in shape, is attached in a perpendicular position to the back of the airman by a belt. To make use of it the wearer pulls a cord, when a cartridge inside the parachute explodes with such force the parachute unfolds and ascends, at the same time lifting the man out of his seat and carrying him clear of the flying machine, and then descending slowly with him to the ground. The inventor claims that his apparatus can be operated so quickly and surely that an aviator, seeing an accident inevitable, can save himself instantly.

FRENCH ILLITERATES.

M. Guist'hau the Minister of Public Instruction, is trying to make the French nation ashamed of itself. Although education in France is free, and parents are legally bound to give it to their children, the law is virtually a dead letter, because public opinion holds that parents have right to the earnings of their children, and would not sanction punishment even if it were authorised by law. The result is shown by the large number of literates among the young men called up for military service every year. M. Guist'hau has not only ordered changes in the elementary examinations to which conscripts are subjected, but he has decreed that the results of three examinations are to be published every year, and that the number of illiterates from each town and village is to be stated separately. He believes that the publicity will awaken local pride, and that when a village is heralded to the world as having an excessive number of uneducated young men among its inhabitants, special efforts will be put forth to remove the stigma. M. Guist'hau cites the example of Switzerland. where an "intellectual census" of recruits has been carried out for the past thirty years, and has brought about a marked improvement in not only the educational but the intellectual level of the population.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

At a conference at Bradford, it has been proposed to form a Nantional Society of Free Workers. A committee, which includes Lord Avebury and Earl Dysart, has made the preliminary arrangements, but it will retire after the new organisation has been founded. The objects of the movement are "to maintain the principles of personal liberty and personal responsibility; especially to protect by every means in its power, the rights of individual members to live and work in freedom so long as they do nothing to interfere with the enjoyment of a like freedom by all others." In an appeal to the public, the committee states: "The remarkable evidence given by the non-union witnesses before the Railway Commission last year, was followed by a report in which trade union officials joined in expressing the opinion that men should 'not be permitted to incite or coerce by threats or any form of intimidation men who desire to give their labour.' Then we have the happy ending of the London Dock strike, in which the unions have failed to make it a condition of labour that all workers shall become unionists. "If the ground that has been gained is to be maintained, the non-unionists must organise in self-defence, for the Trades Union Congress has now declared itself in favour of trade unionists refusing to work with non-unionists."

THE NEW PADDINGTON.

Unknown to most of the thousands who utilise the terminus daily, a new passenger station has been built alongside the existing one at Paddington, and is now nearly finished. But it is not likely to be opened for traffic for some little time, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" and thereby hangs quite an interesting story. With the exception of Marylebone, which is so modern that the necessity for its enlargement is not likely to arise for some years, Paddington is unique amongst the London termini in that until quite recently the original structure sufficed to meet all requirements. But traffic increases during the past few years have led to serious congestion at the terminus, and still more on the approach lines leading thereto, so that it became necessary to frame a very eleborate improvement scheme. The new arrival station cannot be brought into use for some time, because of an engineering difficulty involved. The close proximity of the Metropolitan Railway, whose Bishop's- road station is alongside the Great Western terminus has made it no easy matter to lay down the junctions connecting the new platform tracks with the existing lines outside the station, and until these junctions have been put in the new station is cut off from communication. There is another very interesting feature of the scheme. Near Wormwood Scrubs a new track for the use of locomotives and empty carriages running to and from the Old Oak Common sheds will cross the main lines. In order to avoid the fouling of the latter, the new line will cross by means of a "fly-over junction," a bridge taking it diagonally over the main line, which necessitates, of course, the new track rising in a pretty steep gradient on either side of the bridge. The structure is almost finished, and represents a very clever piece of engineering work.

An interesting innovation has been introduced at the Mysore Exhibition in the Agricultural Section, where specimens of insect pests to be found in the Mysore State are arranged and exhibited at the instance of the State entomoligist.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Heavy floods are reported from Manipur, and a sudden rise of the Imphal River threatens to inundate the Rajah's Palace.

A man, at Kunnankulam, has been sentenced by the Sub-Magistrate of Chowghat to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the inhuman crime of flaying a cow alive.

A Brahmo Samaj has been established in London, and the presence of the Bengalee poet Rabindranath Thakur in England, has put heart into the work of the members of the society.

The difficulty experienced by vessels in getting into touch with the Ceylon wireless station, when passing within a certain area on the East Coast of the Island is a matter which is receiving the attention of Government, which, it is understand, is displaying a sympathetic attitude. The Chamber of Commerce are making representations to Government on the question.

The Bengalee poet, Rabindranath Thakur, has himself translated into English a large number of his poems and prose works, which have been highly spoken of by literary critics. Babu Khetish Chandra Sen, who got a gold medal by standing first in English, in the Civil Service Examination, has also translated into English a few of Rabindranath's Bengalee works. The sale proceeds of Rabindranath's English works will go to the funds of his model school for boys in Bolepur (Beerbhum, Bengal.)

It is understood, says the "Daily Express", that the post of Military Attache in Egypt, will shortly be created. If so, the appointment is likely to be given to Captain Fitzgerald, who has, for some time, acted as Staff Officer for Defence and Intelligence in Egypt. Captain Fitzgerald is in the 18th (King George's Own) Lancers of the Indian Army. In the same Regiment are Major Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to the King, and Major Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India.

A reward of Rs. 50 is offered for the destruction of a "gunda" wild elephant, about 8 1-2 feet high, roaming about the Barua mauza in north Cachar hills and causing enormous damage to the crops. A reward of Rs. 50 each will also be paid for the destruction of two rogue elephants doing damage to crops and endangering the lives of travellers between Kamalabari and Garamur. The elephants are roaming about in the Kamalabari "lakheraj" lands in Salmara mauza, Majuli.

The "Delhi" clasp issued to those Indian Officers and men in possession of the Home Coronation 1911 Medal and present on duty at Delhi, during the late Durbar, should be worn as follows:—If the recipient be only in possession of the Medal, the height of the clasp will be seven-eighths of an inch from the bottom edge of the letters in "Delhi" to the rim of the Medal, where the small ring attachment is affixed to the Medal. If worn with other Medals, the clasp will be in the same alignment as the clasp (or the first affixed clasp if more than one exists) of the other Medal or Medals.

Dr. T. M. Nair, the well-known Madrasi publicist, says the "Indian Daily News," passed through Calcutta, early this week from Jhind, where he had been summoned to attend on H. H. the Rajah, who is ailing from a ear trouble. "Dr. Nair has, we understand, been nominated a member of the All-India Sanitary Conference, which is to meet in Madras next month. Dr. Nair will read a paper at the Conference on the Adulteration of Foodstuffs in India, discussing therein the lines on which legislation should be framed to check the evil. He visited Bombay recently to see for himself the conditions of food adulteration there, and utilised his stay in Calcutta to acquaint himself with the local aspects of the evil."

That cotton gambling, as carried on in Calcutta, was bound sooner or was obvious from the start, writes the "Statesman." Not only is it possible to juggle with the cotton prices, on which the betting turns, but there is no guarantee whatsoever that the proprietor of the gambling shop will meet his obligations if a customer wins. The expected has happened. Fifty cases of swindling have occurred in Alipore, the owner of a shop or club having disappeared, when a number on which many bets had been laid turned out right. It will appear to most people that a form of gambling which thus lends itself to fraud is a public nuisance, and that the police would have good ground for acting promptly and energetically on Mr. Justice Holmwood's suggestion that the shops could be closed in this way. The evil is spreading rapidly. There are a large number of brilliantly-lighted gambling establishments in Dhurrumtollah, and other streets in the neighbourhood. There is no doubt, moreover, that the craze has led to peculation on the part of employees and to other criminal offences, so that vigorous action is urgently needed.

The administration report of Kapurthala State, just issued, shows that under the superintendence of Mr. L. French, C. S., Chief Minister, steady progress towards efficient and economical administration is being made in every department. Closer control and personal supervision are gradually exercising a most beneficial influence. Reforms are never effected without creating dissatisfaction, and it is not surprising that the efforts of the Chief Minister to purify the administration, to abolish sinecures, and to cut down superfluous expenditure have occasioned discontent in certain quarters. But the fact that the changes have been salutary, and that the Minister retains the full confidence of the Maharaja, is shown by His Highness' request to the Punjab Government to sanction a further deputation of Mr. French until April, 1915. The report adds the "Civil and Military Gazette" contains ample evidence of the improvement effected in recent years, and by the time Mr. French's second period of administration is ended every branch of the public services should be in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition.

It might be imagined, says the "Times of Ceylon", that the fact that women are greatly in the minority in Ceylon, would lead to their being held in high respect. This is so to some extent among the Sinhalese, but by no means among the other races. Recently Mr. Justice Wood Renton deplored the habit which obtained amongst the villagers of treating women as though they were mere chattels Mr. E. B. Denham, in his Census. Report, quotes a number of sayings in vogue amongst the Sinhalese and Tamils as illustrating the prevailing male notions on the subject of the gentler sex "Women increase and the water pots become empty" is one. This, being interpreted, means that it is the business of the women to draw water, and when there are too many in a house they are apt to neglect their duty. "Woman is the way to prison," and "Why take a ladder to the gallows when you can go there easily by the help of a woman," are other mild pleasantries which have become proverbs in Ceylon. "It is said that even a hen reared by a talkative women crows" is another ungallant Sinhalese proverb.

Mr. T. Palit, Bar.-at-law (Taraknath Palit) gave to the Calcutta University in June last, seven lakhs and eleven thousand rupees for the foundation of a Technical College to be manned solely by Indians. On Tuesday before last, he gave away another seven lakhs and eighty-five thousand rupees almost for the same purpose and to the same body (Calcutta University). Of the latter sum, one lakh of rupees is to be kept separate for scholarships to students studying in Europe and America, and fifty thousand rupees are to be paid to a hospital, the Calcutta Ladies' Fine Arts Association will get twenty-five thousand rupees for the spread of female education Mr. Palit made his money as a barrister and his son Mr. Loken Palit is a distinguished civilian and is now a district and Sessions Judge in Bengal. Mr. T. Palit's daughter Lilian Palit is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. Mr. Palit lives in Ballygunge, the fashionable southern suburb of Calcutta. He was recently had a serious illness and has just recovered a little. It may be mentioned that Mr. T. Palit first started a Technical College on national and independent lines, but as it did not work satisfactorily he withdrew his donation and gave all the money and the building in Parsibagan, Circular Road (in front of Federation Hall grounds) to the Calcutta University. This has sorely crippled the National Council of Education, which has still nearly eleven lakhs of Rupees on its hands. The University Technical College will be located in this building vacated by the National College, which has shifted to Maniktola, Sir Ashutosh Mukerji who has been the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for the third time may well be proud of being the recipient of this princely gift.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Maloja" Oct. 18.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Maloja" with the English Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr J E
Abbott, Mrs
Acres, Mr J E
Acres, Mrs, and maid
Adair, Capt W F
Adams, Mrs F
Ainslie, Mrs C
Airling, Mr R R
Alexander, Miss Edith
Ali, Mr M
Allah Bey, Mr Mirza Sami
Allanson, Capt C
Allen, Mrs
Alsop, Mr
Alston, Mr Vere
Alston, Mrs
Anderson, Mr C
Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Mr G W
Arathoon, Mr T
Archbold, Mrs W A
Argles, Capt
Aspinall, Mr H
Atkinson, Mr E
Austin, Mr
Austin, Mrs
Austin, Miss
Ayling, Mrs W B
Ball, Mr E
Banks, Mrs
Barker, Capt F A
Bartley, Mr C
Bashiraim, Mr S
Becher, Major G A
Beg, Mr M S
Bell, Mr
Bell, Maj-Gen Sir J A
Bell, Lady
Bell-Scott, Mrs F
Best, Mr J Duncan
Beyts, Mrs N H
Beyts, Miss G E
Beyts, Miss M
Bion, Mr F F
Bion, Mrs
Bird, two Misses Wiberforce
Bisney, Mr J E
Bithell, Mrs
Bithell, Miss
Blake, Miss M E
Blakeman, Mrs G
Blakenay, Col W E A
Blakenay, Mrs
Blakeway, Mr E
Bland, Miss S
Bleeck, Dr A W G
Bleeck, Mrs
Blizard, Mr W E
Blockey, Mrs H S
Boalth, Mr V H
Booth, Mr J R
Bos, Mr G H, and valet
Boswell, Mr P W
Boswell, Mrs
Boyd, Mr John
Boys, Mr H Ward
Boys, Mrs
Brackenbury, Mr C F
Bremner, Mrs A
Bremner, Miss
Bremner, Miss J
Bridgwater, Miss
Briscoe, Mr S St John
Briscoe, Mrs and infant
Brown, Mr J M
Browning, Rear-Adml M E
Bull, Mr H J
Bull, Mrs
Bunbury, Mrs
Burgess, Mrs Dan
Burlton, Lt Col P
Burlton, Mrs
Burn, Mr
Burnett, Mrs
Busco-Owen, Mr C
Butcher, Mrs
Butler, Mr J T
Byatt, Mr H A
Byrne, Mr T H
Campbell, Mrs R H
Canbecher, Fraulein
Carbest, Mr G L
Carbest, Mrs
Carne, Mrs E D N
Cartz, Mr R D
Chakravarti, Miss
Chamier, Mr
Champolion, Mr
Cheese, Rev J E
Churchill, Capt W N
Churchill, Mrs
Clark, Mrs Crisp, two children and governess
Clark, Mr R N
Clark, Mr Summers
Clemence, Mr Walter
Clemence, Mrs
Cleveland, Mr R A
Clutterbuck, Mrs B M
Clutterbuck, Capt C H
Clutterbuck, Mrs
Cohen, Mrs and child
Colvin, Mr G L
Connell, Miss M C
Cooke, Mr R S
Cooper, Mr S B
Cottle, Mr J
Cottle, Mrs
Cowan, Mr W D
Crabb, Mr Thos
Craddock, Lady
Craddock, Miss R H
Crick, Mr C C
Crimmins, Mr T A
Crimmins, Mrs
Croft, Mrs C A
Croly, Capt R G G
Crookshank, Capt W P
Crosthwaite, Capt C G
Crosthwaite, Mrs child, infant and nurse
Crosby, Capt J
Crouch, Mrs H N
Currie, Mr J
Cuthbert, Miss
Dallas, Lt Col C M
Dallas, Mrs
Dally, Miss A
Danbuz, Capt
Danby Mrs C G H
Danger, Mr F G
Danger, Mrs
Dart, Miss Eva
Davies, Mrs
Davies, Lt Col F G H
Davies, Mrs
Davies, Mr H J
Davies, Mrs and infant
Davies, Major P G
Dawn, Mr R
de Bless, Mrs M H
Dench, Mr W G
Dennis, Mrs E J
Dew, Miss A B
Dick, Col A R
Dick, Mrs
Dill Smith, Mrs H
Dinshaw, Mr A V
Dinshaw Battiwala, Mr H
Dixon, Rev F
Dixon, Mr G
Douglas, Mrs
Brake-Brockman, Lt. G T
Duncan, Miss
Dyce, Mrs H L
Edye, Mr E H H
Edye, Mrs two infants and nurse
Egerton, Brig-Gen R G
Egerton, Mrs
Elcock, Mr J
Everett, Mrs E M
Everall, Mr W T
Ezra, Mr David
Falconer, Capt J C
Falconer, Mrs
Fallon, Miss M
Fanshawe, Brig-Gen H O
Farquhar, Mrs Charles
Fawcett, Mrs L
Feetham, Col E
Feetham, Mrs, and maid
Fergusson, Mrs I C
Fillingham, Mr G J
Finlay, Col
Finlay, Mrs
Fisher, Mr H S
Forrest, Dr
Forster, Mr Arnold
Fountaine, Miss
Fowler, Miss B
Franstadt, Mr A
Fraser, Mr
Franzen, Miss
Fuller, Mr A
Fuller, Dr C A
Galstaun, Mr
Gardiner, Major A
Garnett, Mr S V T
Garnett, Mrs
Gauntlett, Mrs
Germaney, Mrs, and infant
Giles, Capt S
Glasfurd, Mrs
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Goddard, Mr R S
Goldey, Mr P
Goodwill, Mrs, and two children
Gordon, Mr A
Gordon, Mrs
Gordon, Mr J D
Gordon, Mrs, two infants and maid
Grant, Col A
Grant, Mrs
Grant, Mr C W
Grant, Mrs
Green, Mr W W
Greiss, Mr A M
Griffin, Sir H
Griffin, Lady, and maid
Grunberg, Mr F
Grunber, (Jur), Mr
Gueviack, Mr S
Gumprick, Mrs T
Gunter, Miss L
Gupton, Sir K G
Gurdon, Mrs B E M, infant and nurse
Guye, Miss S
Haig, Mr C B
Hall, Capt Clifford
Hall, Sgt-Major J
Halland, Mr G H R
Hancock, Mrs Mortimer
Handyside, Miss
Hannay, Mrs A L
Hardy, Mr G T
Harris, Mr.
Harris, Mrs
Harrison, Capt J
Harvey, Mr B L
Harvey, Sir H P
Harverscoft, Mr C A
Hawes, Mr C G
Haxton, Mr G
Haxton, Mrs
Hayward, Mr M A W
Hemens, Mr
Hemens, Mrs
Hemens, Mrs G
Henderson, Mrs J
Hepper, Mrs Lawless
Herbert, Major E
Herbert, Mrs, and child
Heslop, Capt A
Hewlitt, Mrs
Hewlitt, Mr P R
Higg, O B, Mr Henry
Hill, Mrs H W D
Hill, Miss Margaret
Hill, Capt R C R
Hilliard, Col H N
Hilliard, Mrs
Hilliard, Miss
Hoare, Mr W H
Hoggett, Miss A
Holland, Lt-Col G L
Holmes, Mr H R
Hood, Mr H H
Horne, Mr J D
Horne, Mrs
Horton, Mr A F
Hoyse, Mr E H
Houston, Mr B B
Howell, Miss N L
Huggins, Mr
Hughes, Mr R M
Hussain, Mr T
im Thurn, Miss, M
Irwin, Mr C J
Jackson, Mrs T A
Jacomb, Mrs F B, infant and nurse
James, Mr. W H
James, Mrs
James, Miss S
Jamboosarwalla, Mr B J
Jerram, Mr M R K
Jerram, Miss J
Jesselsohn, Mr W
John, Mr A Ulysses
Johnson, Mr. S M
Jones, Mr. K T
Jordern, Mr H P
Joyce, Capt R C
Judge, Mrs W E
Keighley, Mr Bertram
Kelly, Mr C R
Kelly, Mr H
Kelly, Mrs, three children, nurse and maid
Kemp, Miss K
Kerrick, Capt J H
King, Mr E N
King, Mr R S
Knyvett, Miss
Kotwal, Mr S P
Lalley, Mr W H
Lane, Major F M
Lardeaux, Mrs and child
Latham, Mrs T and two children
Leathem, Mr G
Ledgard, Mrs R G, and infant
Leech, Mrs W
Lennox, Mrs H M, and maid
Lewis, Mr. R F
Liddell, Capt E M
Lilley, Miss A L
Lindsay, Mr B
Litchfield, Capt F S
Liversedge, Mr S
Livesay, Mr H
Lock, Lt-Col R
Long, Mrs
Long, Miss M
Longbotton, Mr J
Longstaff, Capt R
Loveys, Mr J
Lowis, Major R M
Lowis, Mrs
Lucas, Mrs C
Lushington, Major W N
Lyle, Mr H W
Lyle, Mr
Lynn, Mr Graham R
Lynn, Mrs
Lyon, Mr. W B
Macfarlane, Mr James
Macnaughton, Mr H
Macpherson, Miss
Mainwaring, Mrs
Malan, Mrs W de M P infant and nurse
Manger, Mr A S
Manisty, Mr F H
Manisty, Mrs
Manley, Mr E L
Manners, Mrs
Marsham, Mr K M
Marsham, Mrs
Martin, Mr W F
Mason, Mr L B
Mathews, Capt W F
Maxwell, Lieut. C W
Maxwell, Miss W T
McCleary, Petty Officer J
McCormick, Rev
McFarlane, Miss A D H
McGill, Mr R
McGill, Mrs
McGuffie, Mr T C
McRobert, Sir A
Mead, Mr T
Mears, Major
Mears, Mrs
Meldrum, Mr W
Menzies, Rev H
Menzies, Mrs
Michael, Mrs W H
Mignon, Mr E
Miley, Dr
Millard, Mr T
Milne, Mr W
Mockler, Mr G H G
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Montagu, Mr V Lionel
Montague, MP Hon E S
Montgomerie, Mr Hugh
Moon, Miss E
Moore, Mr P G
Moore, Mrs and infant
Morgan, Major E
Morgan, Mrs
Morgan, Mr Hungerford
Morgan, Mrs J T
Morley, Miss E
Morris, Miss A M
Morrison, Mr R G
Muir, Lieut A R
Mullick, Mrs
Murray Mr G Ramsay
Mylne, Miss
Mairn, Dr W M
Nais, Mr H
Nais, Mrs child and governess
Napier, Mr Lloyd
Napier, Mrs
Naimy, Mr K A
Neville, Mrs E A
Newcombe, Capt
Noakes, Miss Gertrude
Norton, Mr E L
Oakes, Sir Reginald
Oakes, Lady, and maid
O'Faviell, Mr W F
O'Faviell, Mrs
O'Kinealy, Mrs F
Ormiston, Miss B
Ormiston Miss F
Orr, CSI ICS Hon Mr J P
Orr, Mrs child and nurse
Orr, Miss
Owen, Capt R C R
Oyens, Mr W de Marez
Paige, Capt C P
Paine, Mrs J
Parelwala, Mr B R
Parker, H K
Parker, Mr J B
Parsons, Miss E G
Paterson, Miss E M
Paterson, Mrs two children and nurse
Paterson, Miss M
Patil, Mr G C
Pavitt, Miss I
Payne, Mrs C F
Pearson, Mr T B
Pearson, Mrs T B
Pease, J
Peck, Mr L J
Peel, Mr H
Perrott, Major-Gen
Perott, Mrs
Pinson, Mr A V
Plymen, Mrs F J & infant
Podger, Mr J F
Porteus, Mrs and child
Potter, Capt Cecil
Prall, C B Major
Prall, Mrs and child
Prall, Mrs E J
Pratt, Dr Dorothy
Pringle, Mr H A
Pringle, Mrs
Pringle, Mr M
Pringle, Mrs
Pyne, Miss F
Quarrell, Mrs
Quarry, Mrs C
Quarry, Miss
Rajpipla, Prince Digvijaysinhji of
Ramsay, Mr A E
Rashleigh, Mr R
Ratcliffe, Mr H
Reilly, Mr C O C
Reith, Rev J Douglas
Richards, K C Sir Henry
Richards, Lady
Richards, two Misses
Ricketts, Mr E W C
Ricketts, Mrs
Roberts (Jun) Mr James
Robertson, Mrs E D
Roche, Miss K
Ronald, Mr B K
Rowe, Lt-Col C H
Rowe, Mrs
Rowland, Mr G
Rowland, Mrs
Rowley, Mr J R
Russell, Mr J F
Rust, Mr N A
Sabonadiere, Mrs A
Sassoon, Mr M A
Sassoon, Mrs and child
Saville, Capt R V
Schooles, Sir Henry Ripon
Schools, Lady, and three maids
Scroggie, Mr C A
Selwyn, Lt-Col C H
Seton-Karr Mr
Sevadjian, Mr M
Sewell, Mrs Fane
Sheepshanks, Lieut R H
Shepherd, Capt G A G
Shipway, Mr F W
Shipway, Mrs and infant
Shri Vijaysinhji Maharaj Kumar
Sim, Mrs G G child, and infant nurse
Sincock, Mr P
Simkins, Miss M F
Simkinsons, Mr F V
Sleigh, Mr A I
Smith, Mrs, and infant
Smith, Miss D
Smith, Miss Dallas
Smith, Mr H
Smith, Miss Henley
Smith, Capt O F
Smith, Mr W
Spence, Mr H F K
Spence, Mrs
Spence, Miss
Squire, Mr P
Steel, Mr A J
Steel, Mrs and nurse
Stein, Mr Enrico N
Stevenson, Capt
Stevenson, Mrs
Stevenson, Rev
Stevenson, Mr
Stewart, Major J H K
Stewart, Mrs J M
Stewart, Mrs R
Stewart, Mrs T P
Stirk, Mr F
Storrar, Mr G R
Stouts, Mr P H
Stratton, Mr
Stuart, Miss H G
Studd, Mr B
Swales, W H
Swales, Mrs
Tallack, Mrs C M
Tarrant, Mr F A
Tatum, Major H
Taylor, Mr A K
Thomas, Mrs, two children and nurse
Thomas, Miss
Thompson, Capt J P
Thompson, Mrs and maid
Thomson, Mrs E W child and infant
Thorpe, Mrs A F
Thorpe, Mr W A C
Thinkler, Mr W S
Tollemache, Cast Hon. E P
Tombleson, Mr F B
Tompkins, Major H L
Townend, Mr R
Townsend, Mr R
Trail, Mrs W H
Trevor, Major A P
Trevor, Mr D B
Trevor, Mrs
Tudball, Hon Mr J
Tudball, Mrs
Tulloch, Miss K M
Turnbull, Capt B
Turner, Mr A J
Turton, Miss D
Tweedy, Hon Mr G A
Tweedy, Mrs
Tweedy, Miss N and governess
Twiss, Mrs Horace
Tyser, Sir Chas
Tyser, Lady, and maid
Tytler, Major R
Unna, Mr O W
Vaidga, Mr P G
Van Beest, Mr H N Van Voorst
Van Beest, Mrs
Vandeleur, Col R S
Vandeleur, Mrs
Van Fysinga, Mr Jonker R L Humalda
Varese, Mr B
Varese, Mrs, and infant
Vickers, Mr W
Vickers, Mrs
Vidal, Miss
Villiers, Mr
Villiers, Mrs, and child
Vogell, Mr W V
Vost, Mrs G M
Vyass, Mr N N
Wadia, Mr C N
Wadia, Mrs
Wadia, Mr K D
Wadia, Mrs
Walker, Miss
Wall, Major F
Wall, Mrs
Wallsch, Mr W
Wanklyn, Mr W L
Wanklyn, Mrs
Ward, Mr R W
Warton, Mr R B
Waterhouse, Mr J O
Wathelet, Mr Jules
Wathelet, Mrs
Watkin, Mr F E
Watkis, Mrs
Watkis, Mrs H B
Watson, Mrs
Watson, Mrs A
Watts, Mrs
Westmacott, Mrs
Westmann, Mr Theo
Wharton, Mr R
Whelan, Miss E
Whelan, Mr E C
White, Mr C A
White, Mrs, and child
White, Sir C Arnold
Williams, Mr J M
Williams, Mrs St John
Wilmer, Mr F W
Wilson, Mr C W
Wilson, K C M G, Sir G Fleetwood
Wilson, Mr J P
Wilson, Capt N M
Wilson, Mrs, two infants and nurse
Wimberley, Col C N C
Wimberley, Mrs
Wolters, Mr G J
Wood, Mr W G
Wood, Miss
Woodcock, Mrs E
Wright, Miss V
Wright, M D, Mr W M A
Wutzler, Mr, and maid
Yatman, Major C
Yatman, Mrs
Yeatherd, Capt M L
Younghusband, Gen
Younghusband, Mrs
Yusuf, Mrs
Zoller, Mr F R

A REMARKABLE MURDER.

On Wednesday morning at the Morgue the Coroner, Mr G. F. Chalk, with a jury held an inquest touching the death of Hassanuddin Nabibux, a Moslem aged about 27, employed as an engine cleaner, in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Loco Department. The deceased lived at Parel and on Sunday night he and two others were sleeping in the chawl where they lived on the ground floor; they generally slept close to the stair case. About three in the morning the deceased shouted that he was dying. His two companions who were asleep near him got up and asked him what was the matter. The deceased replied that some one had thrown a stone at him, which had hit him and he was dying. A large and heavy stone was found close by. It was found that it had struck deceased on the stomach. Deceased said he had no enemies and could name no one as the perpetrator of the crime. The stone weighed more the 1st. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after, the cause of death being laceration of the intestines. The jury returned a verdict of death from laceration of the intestines, but that by whom the stone was thrown, there was evidence to show.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 15th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 16th October:—

	Attack.	Death.
Plague ...	1	1
This day last year..................	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		97
Same date last year		87
Cholera	6	8

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The announcement of the re-opening of the Naval Engineering College at Keyham a year hence, when the lieutenants (E) will commence to specialise, should be read in conjunction with the clause in the Admiralty memorandum on the new training scheme which states that "the sub-lieutenants of this branch (the engineers) will go to the College at Keyham for a professional course, the exact duration of which will be determined with great care." In the light of ten years' experience of the common entry scheme it would appear that the Admiralty in framing their memorandum had an "intelligent anticipation" that difficulties would be encountered. As events have proved, the scheme is beset with difficulties, and there is a growing conviction that important modifications will have to be made before the officering of the engineering branch is again in the state of efficiency and sufficiency which existed under the direct entry system.

The most serious factor in the present situation is the shortage of engineer officers, which has been brought about by the inability of the Admiralty to make good the natural wastage from the ranks of the old branch, and has already obliged the Board to reduce the period of specialising under the new scheme in order to make good the deficiency with the least possible delay. There is, moreover, the further difficulty to be apprehended of a paucity of candidates from among the common-entry cadets for the engineering branch, and this will not be satisfactorily overcome by the saving clause, which gives the Admiralty power to allocate the new scheme officers according to the requirements of the various branches. Compulsion in a matter of this kind is not calculated to promote efficiency in the engine-room department of the Navy.

If gunnery competitions take place in the autumn between the Thunderer and any of her sister ships, gunnery men will be chiefly concerned to note the difference between the effectiveness of independent firing and the old system of broadside fire, which the Scott system in the Thunderer has more or less resurrected. Independent firing is, of course, carried out when the captains of turrets and other guns themselves lay and fire the gun, receiving prompting as to distance from the officers working the instruments on the control platforms. Broadside firing is carried out by all the guns being laid for the same elevation, and fired by a person at a directing set of sights. Both of these methods are very old, but broadside fire, as known and practised forty years ago in the British Navy by director and directing gun, had fallen largely into disuse in the Fleet. It is broadside fire above all other that Sir Percy Scott's system is designed to resuscitate and perfect. The navigator in the old days was in the main top with a sextant taking angles and deducing distances, which he bawled down to the deck while the quarterly ammunition was being fired at a flag on a barrel. Nowadays we get the distances by the more scientific, but less accurate method of using the range-finder, but the result of prompting the gun captains as to the distance the ship is from the object fired at remains the same. The operation of concentrating and directing the fire itself is a different matter; and it is this which the Scott system brings to a perfection which has never before been approached in any navy it is a means of dealing out a series of rapid and smashing blows on an enemy at any range.

The French are still persevering in their endeavour to improve the existing means of communication with submarine boats by wireless telegraphy. The surface connection has now been made more efficient by fitting the submarines with masts so ingeniously fixed that they can be "stowed" before the boats are submerged; and in such short time is the mast placed in the diving position that there is practically no delay in carrying out the submerging operation. This in itself is a step forward, but the means of communicating while the boat remains under water is also being pursued with an increased amount of success; and it is hoped that the time is near at hand when the captain of a submarine will be able to send and receive messages, not only to his senior officer in a surface vessel but also to a pilot overhead in a waterplane. A great deal has been said about the aeroplane as an enemy of a submarine, but it must also be remembered that it is possible for these craft to co-operate, and that the man under water can be given highly valuable information from the man aloft. The attack on submarines by means of bomb-dropping aeroplanes is not likely to be so effective as some persons imagine, because the submarine forms but a very small target when on the surface. When submerged the cushion of water above the vessel is a better protection than armour plate, as can be judged by the way a shell from our heaviest gun is ricochetted when it strikes the water, and simply ploughs a shallow furrow on its surface. The water forms a bomb-proof roof for under-water craft.

It is to be feared that during the manœuvres the Press of Great Britain has not increased its reputation in the Army as a purveyor of accurate military intelligence. The reason, is not difficult to seek. Those engaged in the study of military sciences and its many problems find that working the whole year round is the least that allows of them being mastered; but, with a very few exceptions, the daily Press permits these very complicated matters to be dealt with either by descriptive writers or reporters who, for the moment, do not happen to be required to attend to a street accident or an inquest. Both these useful types of journalists are actuated by the very best of motives, and their desire to understand what is going on is beyond all praise; but abysmal ignorance of the whole subject is bound to have its effect, and day by day we are compelled to witness the disappointing spectacle of manœuvres being spoilt on account of the dissemination of news through the agency of the Press, which *in war would have to be obtained by systematic reconnaissance. The desire, too, to prove that the defending army achieved its object led to readings of the daily situation which, from a military point* of view, were anything but justified, while the readers of one journal had their sympathies still further enlisted in General Grierson's favour by being led to suppose that his whole army was drawn from the territorial Force. A further effort, however, informed the invaders with prosaic accuracy of the initial concentration of this very army, to whom it meant much that such details should be kept secret.

From a purely personal point of view, the outstanding feature of both Army manœuvres and the cavalry divisional training has been the success achieved by Colonel C. J. Briggs. This officer, who put in most of his regimental service in the King's Dragoon Guards, has long enjoyed a very high reputation among those who have been brought into contact with him, whether on service or otherwise, but an impression has prevailed that his abilities have not been as much appreciated at headquarters as they deserve to be. Whether this was so or not, it can no longer be said to be the case, and Colonel Briggs may now regard his future as assured, and his success as having given much satisfaction to the cavalry service generally.

Those units of the Territorial Force which were selected to take part in the manœuvres will doubtless look back with different feelings on the experience which they gained. The Yeomanry Mounted Brigade will probably contemplate with much satisfaction the part they played, and they have every reason to do so, for although they had little rest, they acquitted themselves remarkably well. The same, too, applies to the cyclists, a feature of our Army whose further development may now be looked for, but we doubt whether the Liverpool Infantry Brigade consider they reaped much instruction. To occupy trenches for two days and do a march on the third is, of course, an uninteresting programme that is likely to fall to the lot of units, whether on service or manœuvres, but with the very exiguous training permitted to the Force, it becomes a question whether the time available is, under such conditions, put to the best advantage.

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HIGH COURT—OCT. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

Appeals.

33-12,681-09 Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Phustry Mat J. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment.

17-12 Ardeshir Harakhbai Wid.w vs Bai Jamnabai Widow Shroff

Long Causes.

188-11 Patell and E, Piraji Maluji Broker vs Y P Late Chitnis

204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hossein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co

698-12 Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker Testamentary Suit.

22-12 Motichand and D Alexander Johnstone vs Henry Casselo Subnis

Long Causes.

668-12 Patell and E Memoa Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co

183-12 Patell Ebrahim Jafferji Ubhatrisa vs Rahimabai Motichand.

608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Oskerda Versey Manch and N.

791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.

390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhipprusha Tarachand Dikhsit.

407-12 Malvi Sharma Shripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chhtnis.

825-12 Captain J M Lall vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.

639-12 Dubash Cenji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir.

785-11 Jugah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.

754-11 Judah B E Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.

680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Biodhe Subnis.

1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne

383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.

713-11 Jeh M and S Rahimtoola Dhunji and Co vs Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhai and Co—Tyabji.

752-11 Shamraw Bawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.

993-12 Tyabji D and Co E D Narsu vs A R Pezarkar Payne

371-12 Motichand and Bai Bashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Mulla and M.

616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.

819-12 D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.

518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikarji das—Manch and N and Sham M and H.

167-12 Capt and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Banchordas Kalbanji Ard H D and Co

611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh Sme B and Co.

59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.

572-11 Payne and Co Suleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.

868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

617-11 In Person S B Bards vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.

1014-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Joh G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya thamabai widow Jeh M and S

673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co

227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co

304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co

217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hoosenally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Parper)

330-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co,

1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.

618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Bagh N and Co

150-12 Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Further Consideration.

311-12 Craigie The Bank of India vs Naranji Dwarkadas—Edgelow.

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Gocaldas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.

680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr Report.

348-10 Mehta and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg G W and Co.

Commercial Cause.

476-12 Madhowji Killabhai Harjiwan vs Utamlal Manilal Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

763-11 Bhai K and G Manganlal Hargovandas vs Gulam Ahmed Haji Nazmudin Taki Cap & V

457-12 Mst J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Rash N and Co.

447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakumatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.

373-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Arjesir H D and Co.

432-12 *Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Post R K* and Co.

428-12 *Ard H D and Co Dawji Hirji vs Kanji Khetad* Jam R and D.

1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Motobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Raocoover Mulla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji TajbhoyBick M R and Co.

971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs C B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Sh L and M.

527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesirbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.

944-12— Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.

847-12 Cap and V Ayashabai and others vs Bai Aminabai widow.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhicon Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purabotum Ramji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Malvi H M and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

632-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

1023-11 Malvi H M and B Muzlidhar Shankarlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and B Bioraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and as other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G

880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecial Narandas.

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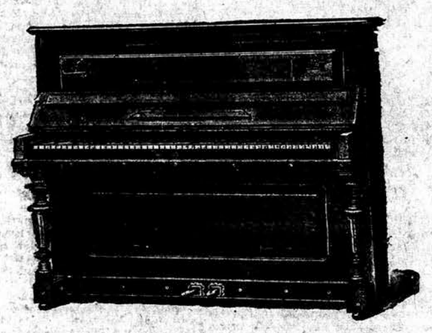

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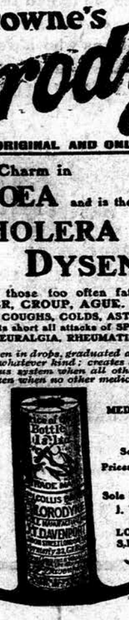

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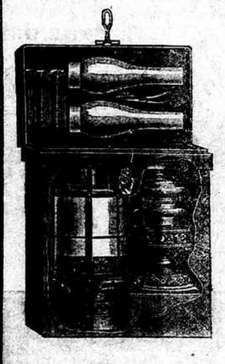
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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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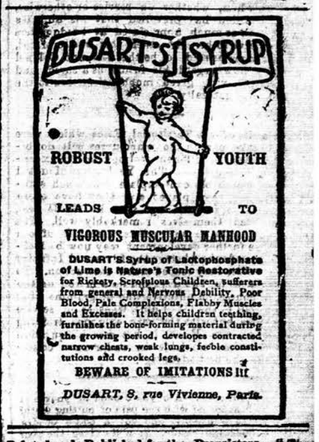

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